

Seniority Comes Before Race In Guarding Against Layoffs, U.S. Supreme Court Rules

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled Tuesday that employers forced to eliminate jobs for economic reasons may not lay off veteran white workers to keep minorities, newly hired through affirmative action programs, on the payroll.

By a 5-3 vote, the justices ruled that the Memphis Fire Department wrongly insulated blacks from possible layoffs or demotions when that Tennessee city suffered an economic crisis.

The ruling, to many the court's most important affirmative-action decision of the 1980s, represents a defeat for civil rights and feminist organizations but a victory for the Reagan administration.

The administration had urged the court to rule that preserving affirmative action programs under such circumstances violated a U.S. law banning on-the-job discrimination based on race.

Justice Department lawyers and the Memphis fire fighters' union had argued that innocent whites were being discriminated against.

But lawyers for the National Organization for Women told the justices that adhering to seniority plans when laying off workers "disproportionately affects women and minorities in a way that can vicerate the modest progress made to date in integrating the work force."

Also Tuesday, the court:

• In a 5-4 ruling, outlined an exception to the landmark Mar-

anda ruling, which requires police to inform suspects of their rights to remain silent and to have an attorney present during questioning.

The decision said police do not have to immediately inform criminal suspects of their right to remain silent if public safety would be jeopardized.

The ruling grew out of a New York case in which police, arresting a rape suspect who was wearing an empty holster, asked him where he had put his gun and recovered the weapon before informing the suspect of his rights.

• Ruled, 9-0, that states may take over an abandoned railroad line to restore rail service, even if the original railroad company could make more money by ripping up the track and using it elsewhere.

Writing for the court in the affirmative-action case, Justice Byron R. White said a court order protecting blacks from layoffs violated the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Justice White was joined in his opinion by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Lewis F. Powell, William H. Rehnquist and Sandra Day O'Connor. Justice John Paul Stevens joined in the result.

Justices William J. Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and Harry A. Blackmun dissented. Led by Justice Blackmun, the three voted to toss the controversy out as legally irrelevant to those involved because the city's layoff orders had been rescinded.

Legal battles over the racial

makeup of the Memphis Fire Department date to 1974, when the Justice Department under President Gerald R. Ford sued the city over alleged bias. The city and U.S. authorities settled the suit with a consent decree providing for interim hiring goals.

Carl Stotts, a black fire captain, sued the department in 1977. He said that he and other blacks had been denied promotions because of their race. Mr. Stotts' suit eventually became a class action representing all blacks in the fire department.

The suit was settled by a 1980 consent decree in which the city pledged itself to a hiring goal of 50 percent blacks and promised to promote qualified blacks into 20 percent of the department's vacancies.

The 1980 agreement mentioned nothing about layoffs. But, in the spring of 1981, Memphis proposed citywide layoffs of public employees in the face of what one court called "an unanticipated economic crisis."

Mr. Stotts asked U.S. District Judge Robert McRae to insulate blacks from any possible layoffs or demotions by modifying the 1980 consent decree.

The judge did so, and his modification banning layoffs of blacks was upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals in 1982.

Tuesday's decision reversed the lower court rulings. (AP, UPI)



Pope John Paul II arrived Tuesday in Zurich for a six-day visit to Switzerland. He was greeted by President Leon Schlumpf and Chancellor Walter Buser, right, at the airport.

Pope, in Geneva, Reaffirms Ecumenism

Reuters

GENEVA — Pope John Paul II, describing divisions among Christians as scandalous, told Protestant church leaders on Tuesday that Roman Catholics were irreversibly committed to church unity.

John Paul, on the first pastoral visit to Switzerland by a pope since 1418, said that the Roman Catholic and other churches, which split four centuries ago, shared "painful memories of dramatic

separations and reciprocal polemics which profoundly wounded unity."

The pope visited the Geneva headquarters of the World Council of Churches, a fellowship of more than 300 Protestant, Orthodox and Old Catholic churches that are not in communion with Rome.

He said he had insisted since becoming pope in 1978 that the engagement of the Catholic Church in the ecumenical movement was irreversible and a priority concern.

Berlinguer Successor Likely to Affirm Party Independence From Soviet

By Henry Tanner

International Herald Tribune

ROME — Of the 10 men and one woman often cited as potential successors to Enrico Berlinguer there is no one that would lead the Italian Communist Party back into the Soviet orbit.

Armando Cossutta, the only pro-Soviet figure among the party's leaders, challenged Mr. Berlinguer in a final confrontation on this very issue at a party congress in early 1983 and was disavowed. Having been increasingly isolated within the party for several years previously, Mr. Cossutta ceased to be a serious contender for power at that point.

Today, his name is not even mentioned in the long discussions that Italian newspapers are devoting to the question of who will succeed Mr. Berlinguer, who died Monday.

Mr. Berlinguer defined the Italian Communists' independence from Moscow in unprecedented terms on several occasions. In 1976, for instance, he told a writer for the newspaper La Repubblica that he felt "more secure" because Italy was a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and that he did not want it to leave the alliance, "and not only because this would upset the international balance of power."

In December 1981, after the military takeover in Poland, he declared that the event led him to believe that "Soviet society has lost its capacity to renew itself" and that the "elan" of the October Revolution had spent itself.

This basic orientation of the party is certain to continue, in the view of Italian commentators, ranging from the left to the right. Future disagreements on more tactical issues such as the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in Sicily are likely.

The party leaders mentioned as possible successors to Mr. Berlinguer also share his basic conviction, first formed at the time of the violent overthrow of Salvador Allende in Chile in 1973, that a Communist Party, like any other, can hope to come to power and stay there only by accepting a dialogue with other political parties.

The differences between the potential candidates involve internal Italian politics.

Some continue to see Prime Minister Bettino Craxi's Socialists as the Communists' natural partners whereas others are looking to the Roman Catholics of

the predominant Christian Democratic Party, to whom Mr. Berlinguer made his first offer of cooperation in the mid-1970s.

During the last few months, Mr. Berlinguer had taken the lead within the party for a frontal attack on Mr. Craxi. He did so after Mr. Craxi had turned down a Communist proposal for an alliance between the two parties.

When the prime minister imposed wage curbs against the will of the Communist CGIL (Italian General Confederation of Labor), Mr. Berlinguer accused him of conducting a policy favoring the rich and punishing the poor.

Some of the Communist leaders were reluctant to go along with his anti-Socialist drive.

Among those known to have misgivings was Luciano Lama, the head of the CGIL, who is thought to be one of the strongest candidates for the succession. His handicap is that he has been a union man all his life and not a man of the party, many commentators say.

Nikde Jotti, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, also had reservations about Mr. Berlinguer's tactics of the last few months. But her chances are not thought to be strong.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Several leading candidates for the succession, however, have been supporting Mr. Berlinguer's drive against Mr. Craxi with enthusiasm. Among them is Alessandro Natta, one of the dead leader's closest personal and political friends, who seems to have taken an early lead, at least temporarily.

Mr. Natta has been named head of a three-man directorate that is leading the party during the days of transition until the new secretary is named. The others are Ugo Pecchioli and Aldo Tortorella, both possible successors.

Giorgio Napolitano, one of the party's best-known leaders, had openly opposed Mr. Berlinguer's confrontation with the Socialists. He is also mentioned among the possible successors, but several commentators have been saying that the very public nature of his disagreements with the dead leader is his greatest point of weakness.

Among other names are Pietro Ingrao, one of the party's oldest most popular figures, Alfredo Reichlin, one of Mr. Berlinguer's close advisers and longtime editor of the party newspaper, l'Unita, and Renato Zangheri, the former mayor of Bologna, whom Mr. Berlinguer brought into the party's Secretariat only last year, perhaps to groom him for the succession.

Indian Army Says Sikh Mutiny Has Been Quelled

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The Indian Army claimed Tuesday to have contained almost all mutinous Sikh soldiers in its garrisons and to have rounded up most deserters who were trying to reach the Sikh holy city of Amritsar.

A Defense Ministry spokesman here said that almost all of the approximately 600 Sikh soldiers who defected over the past three days had been "intercepted and arrested" apart from "some stray cases."

Sikh radicals who were still being pursued on major routes leading to Amritsar. At least 700 Sikh separatist guerrillas are believed to have been killed in the storming by army troops June 6 of Amritsar's Golden Temple.

Authorities in Uttar Pradesh said that 1,200 persons, most of them army deserters, have surrendered to the army and police at various posts throughout the state.

"There are no new reports Tuesday of desertions, and the situation is well in control," a spokesman for the Indian Defense Ministry said.

A commander of the army's southern region, Lieutenant General T.S. Oberoi, said in Bombay on Tuesday that a serious view is being taken of the Sikh deserters from the Sikh army base.

"The mutineers will be tried if found guilty, will be hanged if one dare revolt in the Indian Army," he said.

Police officials in Baroda, the coastal state of Gujarat, told the United News of India that 11 deserters were killed in separate exchanges of gunfire with security forces near Surat Tuesday.

At least 30 more enlisted men, from an army base in Poona, southeast of Bombay, were injured, and 25 others surrendered. They had crossed into Gujarat from the neighboring state of Maharashtra Monday in arm-trucks they had commandeered.

Reports from New Delhi from the farthest eastern state of Tripura said that Sikh soldiers based near a town of Dharma-nagar mutinied and opened fire after listening to a foreign radio broadcast about the assault on the Golden Temple.

In all, about 50 persons have been reported killed during clashes in seven Indian states following the rebellions by Sikh soldiers.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, addressing army troops in Kashmir Tuesday, warned Indians that "some foreign forces" were attempting to destabilize India and urged the armed forces to protect the borders of the country.

Mrs. Gandhi appeared to be alluding to Pakistan, where many of the weapons seized during the Golden Temple raid originated, according to army spokesmen.

Since seizing the Golden Temple, the army command has produced thousands of Chinese-made weapons allegedly smuggled to Amritsar across the Pakistan border with Punjab, as well as caches of money used by the Sikhs to purchase them.

Mrs. Gandhi said Tuesday that any attempts to disrupt Indian unity would be met forcefully, adding, "the country is today faced with its greatest threat ever. Whatever has happened in Punjab should not be celebrated as a victory."

Amritsar and most of the Punjab

were reported to be relatively calm Tuesday as authorities prepared to relax curfews in some towns and restore telephone lines, which were cut as security forces prepared to storm the Golden Temple complex.

Officials in Chandigarh, the capital of Punjab, said Tuesday that 3,038 Sikh guerrillas have been arrested in the state since the crackdown began, and that 717 of them have been interrogated so far. None have been released.

The army's western command spokesman said Tuesday that navy divers had recovered a large cache of arms from the bottom of the lake surrounding the Golden Temple, and stacks of rupee notes worth the equivalent of more than \$150,000.

Meanwhile, a former union cabinet minister, Surjit Singh Barnala, was arrested Tuesday under the National Security Act, with a former Punjab chief minister, Parkash Singh Badal.

They were the last two major leaders of the Sikh Akali Dal party who had not been detained by security forces, except for a former Punjab finance minister, Balwant Singh.

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Managua Acts to Resuscitate Its Moribund Lake

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

MANAGUA — This sweltering capital city of Nicaragua sits on the shore of a giant lake, but nobody swims or fishes there, no one basks on its shores, and none of its water can be used for drinking, irrigation or any other productive purpose.

In other cities, the wealthy clamor to live by the waterfront. In Managua, only the poorest live along the lake, their tightly packed shanties regularly inundated by floods.

Lake Managua was not always lifeless. Accounts from the 19th century describe lush forests, giant turtles and flocks of heron. At lakeside parks, city dwellers found respite from the summer heat.

But decades of abuse have turned the lake into a stagnant, malodorous dump laced with a variety of chemical poisons and unsuitable for use by humans. Faced

with evidence that the lake is approaching biological death, the government is seeking to restore it.

In inaugurating the project more than a year ago, Interior Minister Tomas Borge Martinez said the condition of the lake was "an affront to our national dignity."

In recent months, with technical help from a team of Dutch scientists, the cleanup has begun in earnest. The city government has issued regulations to limit the dumping of wastes or chemical effluents in the lake. Workers are constructing canals to drain polluted water from the lake and replace it with clean water from nearby rivers. Thousands of trees are being planted in an effort to control erosion.

"For years, people in Managua have been trying to get away from the lake," said Mayor Samuel Santos. "We want to reverse the trend."

Mr. Santos said that the lake should be clean enough for fishing and swimming within a decade. Before the turn of the century, he predicted, Managuans will be getting their drinking water from what is now little more than an open sewer.

Had it not been for the lake which has a surface area of more than 600 square miles (1,554 sq kilometers), Managua would probably never have become Nicaragua's capital. For years in the 19th century, the two warring factions that disputed control over Nicaragua kept moving capital back and forth, depending on who had won the most recent war.

When the Liberals won in control, they put the capital in their stronghold, the western town of Leon. When Conservatives had the upper hand, their government had its headquarters farther south, in Granada.

Finally, in 1857 it was agreed

that no peace would be possible as long as either of the two towns was capital. Negotiators settled on Managua, then a small fishing village, as the new capital, citing its lakeside location as its principal asset.

The first assault on the lake began soon afterward, as residents cut down nearby forests to plant coffee. With the natural vegetation destroyed, silt and topsoil began to wash into the lake.

Over the years, many landowners have used large quantities of chemical fertilizers and pesticides on their coffee and cotton farms. Residues of these chemicals washed into the lake or seeped into the soil to pollute underground streams.

Adding to the problem were the factories that began to open along the shore in the 1950s. Much of the waste they generated was simply poured into the lake. Because Ma-

anagua never had a functioning sewage treatment plant, most of the liquid and semi-solid waste generated by city residents was piped or dumped directly into the lake.

The government faces formidable obstacles before it can claim success. The cleanup is plagued by the same two problems that have crippled countless other efforts by the Sandinist government: lack of money and lack of administrative expertise.

Population Growth Rate Declines for First Time

The Associated Press

LONDON — For the first time in modern history, the growth rate of the world's population has declined, a United Nations report said Wednesday. But because there are 4.76 billion people, the number being added to the human race every year is a record 80 million to 90 million, the report said.

"What we are looking for ultimately is stabilization," said Rafael Salas, executive director of the UN Fund for Population Activities, who released the State of World Population 1984 report at a news conference here.

"Stabilization of growth of population in the end underlies all your problems of development, stability, and security globally," he said.

In the last decade, the annual population growth rate declined to

1.7 percent from 2 percent but the world population still grew by nearly 800 million — more than the size of India. "And we shall be adding about one Bangladesh [population 93 million] per annum between now and the year 2000," Mr. Salas said.

While commending the overall slowing in world population growth, the report said high growth rates in many developing countries "were undercutting economic progress, reducing incomes and diminishing the quality of life for many millions of people."

The per capita income of the richest country was nearly 220 times the per capita income of the poorest country in 1981, and the gap will widen unless population growth is slowed and economic development is accelerated.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Congress Is Near Stalemate in Bid to Cut U.S. Deficits

By Cliff Haas
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The effort by Congress to make a "down payment" this year on enormous U.S. budget deficits has almost reached a stalemate.

With partisan pressures from upcoming elections mounting, differences between key portions of plans to reduce the deficits passed by the House and Senate earlier this spring still remain unresolved.

In April, the Democrat-controlled House passed a \$182.4-billion deficit-reduction plan. On May 18, the Republican-controlled Senate passed a \$140.1-billion package supported by President Ronald Reagan.

Both plans combine tax increases with cuts in military and domestic spending in an effort to reduce the U.S. deficit, which is projected to amount to \$600 billion over the next three years.

While slight progress was made last week in resolving some of the differences between relatively noncontroversial items in the tax portions of the deficit-reduction plans, virtu-

ally no action has been taken on the spending provisions that are supposed to account for two-thirds of the final compromise.

Leaders from both houses of Congress agree that if action is to be taken this year, it must come before the House and Senate reconvene at the end of this month for the Democratic National Convention.

After that, Democrats and Republicans are likely to be more intent on using the House and Senate as a showcase for partisan arguments for the fall presidential and congressional elections than concentrate on legislation.

Overall, about 90 House members and more than 30 senators representing 12 House committees and six Senate committees are supposed to be working in a dozen subgroups to come up with the various pieces of the deficit-reduction legislation.

However, the umbrella group of members from the House and Senate Budget committees who must work out a spending blueprint for Congress have yet to meet face-to-face and neither side is talking optimistically of getting together.

The problems go beyond the numbers contained in each plan.

The Senate measure includes legislated "caps" on annual domestic and military appropriations over the next three years. Military spending would be held to about 7 percent growth after inflation, and domestic spending would be frozen next year and allowed to grow only at the rate of inflation in the following two years.

The House plan envisions a military spending increase of only 3.5 percent, and it does not include the multiyear ceilings on appropriations. In addition it calls for more domestic spending.

The Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., a Republican of Tennessee, has insisted that the caps be retained in the compromise package, arguing that to dump them would break faith with Mr. Reagan, who insists that he will support tax increases only if they are coupled with a mechanism to force spending savings.

But House Democrats just as adamantly say the caps are unworkable and unduly bind future Congresses.

In addition, Democrats argue the caps are only a device to enforce a floor on military spending.

Senate Republican leaders also have indicated they want the various subgroups to complete their work before the overall compromise budget outline is drafted.

House Democratic leaders want the opposite — the overall outline, then the subgroups.

Another critical issue is that of proposed reductions in Medicare spending, which negotiators from both chambers met to discuss on Tuesday.

The Senate plan would increase costs of the health care program for elderly, but House leaders have indicated they will fight such increases.

Meanwhile, tax writers from each chamber compromised last week on revenue increases of about \$40 billion over three years. The Senate bill called for raising taxes by \$47.6 billion through 1987 while the House plan called for \$49.8 billion in higher taxes over the same period.

However, the most difficult tax issues also are unresolved.

U.S. Sues Fair-Housing Advocate for Bias

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department has sued Leon Weiner, a major developer of housing for the poor and a leader of the fair-housing movement in the United States, for discriminating against blacks in apartment rentals.

Mr. Weiner denied the assertions and suggested that the lawsuit may be politically motivated.

He is chairman of the board of

the National Housing Conference, a nonprofit organization that promotes expansion of federally subsidized housing for the poor. Mr. Weiner also served for 20 years on the board of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Jon Linfield, executive vice president of the National Housing Conference, said Mr. Weiner has been an outspoken critic of the Reagan administration and an ac-

tive supporter of Walter F. Mondale.

The Justice Department has been sharply criticized for its enforcement of fair-housing laws under the Reagan administration. A department spokesman said 20 housing cases had been filed in the last three years. An average of about 30 cases a year were filed during the Carter administration, according to a study by a bar association group here.

Showing of Secret Material Opens Senate 'Star Wars' Debate

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration gave the Senate a closed-session peek at Soviet space weaponry Tuesday to mark the beginning of debate on major issues of a \$291-billion defense authorization bill.

As the Senate conducted its secret session, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee called President Ronald Reagan's "Star Wars" proposals to protect the United States and its allies from enemy nuclear missiles "a radical provocation" that could increase the chance of nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The secret Senate session was the first since covert aid to Nicaragua was discussed on April 26, 1983. It was called shortly after the Senate opened debate on legislation sponsored by Senator Larry Pressler, a Republican of South Dakota, and 32 colleagues that urges President Reagan to "immediately resume negotiations on a mutual and verifiable ban on strict limitations on the testing, development, deployment and use of anti-satellite weapons."

A House-passed authorization bill bars testing a U.S. anti-satellite weapon against an object in space unless the Soviet Union resumes similar tests.

Congressional sources told The Washington Post on Monday that highly classified photographs of two Soviet facilities that administration officials say could attack U.S. satellites with laser beams and missiles would be shown at the Senate session.

They said the presentation, which an aide to a conservative Republican senator called "1,001 ways to kill a satellite for fun and profit," would be made by Senators John W. Warner, a Republican of Virginia, and J. James Exon, a Democrat of Nebraska.

The sources said it would include administration intelligence reports of recent Soviet interference with U.S. satellite operations, such as "jamming" U.S. electronic intelligence satellites by overloading them with radar beams from ground sites and "blinding" a U.S. photographic reconnaissance satellite with a laser beam.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, in a television interview, said Tuesday that the ban on anti-satellite weapons testing would put the nation at "a very considerable disadvantage" to the Soviet Union.

At least four other amendments dealing with anti-satellite weapons have been proposed, and an attempt may be made to trim \$500 million from the president's program of anti-missile research.

Known popularly as "Star Wars" from the movie of the same name, the complex project envisions a variety of defenses involving futuristic beam weapons and other devices to create a nuclear shield over the United States and its allies by the year 2000. The Pentagon plans to spend \$26 billion on it over the next five years.

The Democratic chairman, Charles T. Manatt, in a news conference Tuesday said voters in November must decide between Mr.

Reagan's "preparations for war in space" and a Democratic nominee who supports a moratorium on testing such weapons. Walter F. Mondale, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson all support such a moratorium.

Mr. Manatt was accompanied at the press conference by two prominent scientists. Jerome Wiesner, science adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, called the testing "absolute insanity" and said no technology can stop a massive nuclear strike.

Henry Kendall, professor of physics at MIT and a consultant to the Pentagon from 1960 to 1971,

agreed, saying, "One intercept of a friendly missile is quite a different thing than stopping a massive enemy attack."

Mr. Kendall was referring to the successful U.S. test of a missile interception system, announced Monday by the Pentagon.

Also Tuesday, the official Soviet news agency Tass criticized the successful U.S. test of a missile interception system, announced Monday by the Pentagon. Tass called the test a further step in the militarization of outer space by the Reagan administration.

The Reagan administration has scheduled a test of an anti-satellite

weapon against a target this November.

In remarks published Monday, President Konstantin U. Chernenko of the Soviet Union called on the United States to negotiate "without delay" a pact on banning anti-satellite weapons. The Soviet Union announced last year it was voluntarily refraining from testing such weapons against objects in space.

On Tuesday, the United States again declined to begin such negotiations, although the State Department expressed willingness to discuss the subject informally.

(AP, WP, UPI)

McGovern to 'Wait and See' on Hart

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — George S. McGovern said Tuesday that Senator Gary Hart should stop talking about "tainted delegates" if he truly seeks party unity with Walter F. Mondale and party victory in November.

"I'm going to wait and see about Senator Hart," said Mr. McGovern, who was the Democrats' 1972 presidential candidate, when Mr. Hart was his campaign manager. "I think he's going to play a role we can live with. But I understand why he's having some difficulty in letting go of the prize."

Mr. McGovern, appearing before the Democratic Platform Committee, said, "Gary Hart assured me last Thursday he is not going to play a divisive role. I don't see any point in talking about 'tainted delegates.'"

"If we get into a bitter head-to-head charge-countercharge," he added, "it's going to be very hard to win."

Mr. Hart has complained that some of Mr. Mondale's delegates were won with the help of money from independent political action committees, a source Mr. Mondale renounced during his campaign.

On Monday, the Congressional Black Caucus met with the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and said that it would work with him on strategies to change the Democratic Party's delegate-selection procedure.

The caucus also reportedly agreed to ask the party to allow nonvoting Jackson representatives to press Mr. Jackson's case in committee sessions and floor fights at the Democratic National Convention.

It was not clear whether such an

arrangement would satisfy Mr. Jackson, who contends that party rules robbed him of two-thirds of the convention delegates to which he is entitled by his popular vote in caucuses and primaries.

Mr. Jackson is to meet with the Black Caucus throughout this week to devise a final strategy to challenge the party rules. But beyond an agreement to work on solutions to what were described as Mr. Jackson's "legitimate" issues, there was little hint on what things caucus members and the Jackson forces could agree on.

Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York, said: "This isn't about practical solutions. Today we are dealing with solidarity. Now tomorrow we deal with practical approaches, and tomorrow is going to be rough."

(UPI, WP, NYT)

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

High and Dry Summit

The leaders of the non-Communist world spent two and a half days lecturing each other last week and then issued a communiqué that reads as if they were in perfect harmony. It only reads that way because of what it left out.

The leaders who had the most impact on the London summit meeting were not the seven participating presidents and prime ministers. They were, thousands of miles away, the Latin American presidents, India's Indira Gandhi and the British Commonwealth ministers, who all filed urgent appeals for help with their economic crises.

Their petitions extracted a commitment from the seven to make more aid available on easier terms. Though it took up half the communiqué, it is already in doubt. Within hours, an unidentified but "senior" American official panned the summit. President Ronald Reagan only agreed to it because "we were outvoted, 6 to 1." That renders a telling judgment on the whole summit conference.

The six other leaders disagreed with Mr. Reagan on the tougher issue of U.S. budget deficits and their impact on interest rates. Rather than spell out in the communiqué what bothered them most, the six agreed not to embarrass Mr. Reagan in an election year. (They did not want their own shortcomings

spelled out, either.) Indeed, in an excess of self-congratulation, they credited themselves with "prudent monetary and fiscal policies of the kind that have brought us so far..."

The president may have avoided undue embarrassment but he also suffered some losses. He had hoped for and did not receive specific agreement on sharing oil supplies in case of another crisis. Also, he and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan could not persuade the rest to schedule a new worldwide round of trade negotiations.

Others were disappointed as well. Britain's Margaret Thatcher came out with a weaker public declaration on combating terrorism than she wanted. Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada plugged in vain for a meaningful overture for better East-West relations.

What are summit sessions for? President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France invented the idea 10 years ago to bring Western leaders together for a summit economic discussion. Increasingly, their nations' policies were affecting and being affected by each other. Perhaps talking together candidly and without publicity, the leaders could agree to act together. A good idea, but it requires leaders who are willing to act at all.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

The ASAT Question

Add ASAT to your list of acronyms worth deciphering. It stands for anti-satellite, as in anti-communications and intelligence satellites with which the great powers control their nuclear forces. The Soviet Union has had some crude ASAT weapons for years. The United States is ready to test a superior model. Plainly, the U.S. capacity to leapfrog was some part of the reason Moscow started talking up ASAT arms control last year. As a result, the House wrote into the defense bill an amendment that would keep the United States from testing a new ASAT as long as the Russians keep from further deploying old ones. The Senate is taking up a similar proposal now.

It is a good idea. Satellites are a nuclear power's eyes. To be able to threaten to blind the other in a crisis is to risk provoking him to do something terrible to you first. This is the very definition of instability. If this particular genie is ever going to be controlled, furthermore, the time to do it is before the Air Force starts testing the weapons. Afterward, verification may be impossible.

The general state of Soviet-U.S. relations may not permit early ASAT talks, notwithstanding Moscow's repeated expressions of

interest in them. That is all the more reason not to close the door now. And another aspect of the question is not well understood in some Washington quarters. The technology needed to knock out a satellite has a relationship to some of the technology needed to make good on President Ronald Reagan's program to study how to knock out incoming missiles. That helps explain why the administration has insisted that efforts to negotiate a treaty banning ASAT weapons are not in the national interest. But the missile defense idea, itself still far from proven, should not be used as a cover for going ahead on an ASAT program whose own merits can be challenged, to say the least.

Soviet concern over a connection between testing ASAT and studying missile defense is evident. The Kremlin seems to be more respectful of American technology, on both fronts, than many Americans are. What is relevant here is that the American technological advantage, if it is that, gives the United States a strong bargaining card in any prospective discussion of ASAT. It makes sense for the United States to go slow on ASAT testing in order to preserve the opportunity for later talks on limiting the military uses of space.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Argentine Debt

Of the three most heavily indebted Latin countries, two — Mexico and Brazil — have experienced governments. The third, Argentina, is under a recently elected president who succeeds years of military juntas, and that is why the Argentine credit negotiations are proving unusually difficult and dramatic.

The Argentine government does not think that it can afford to delay wage increases to its public employees, let alone impose the kind of general austerity that Mexico and Brazil have undertaken. According to one opinion widely held in Argentina, the debts were not contracted legitimately; they are the fault of the previous military governments and their chiefs.

In Brazil and Mexico, most of the borrowed money went into development projects. In Argentina, most of it only financed capital flight, allowing people with money to change it into American dollars or Swiss francs. Much of the remainder bought armaments.

There are now two illusions in circulation, one here in Washington and the other in Argentina. Here the Reagan administration apparently continues to think that the Latin debts in general can be left to the usual processes of negotiation among bankers and the International Monetary Fund. But there is a political side to them that has to be addressed. Buenos Aires seems to have embraced the

opposite illusion — that the debts are all politics. To the contrary, if Argentina pushes too hard and actually propels itself into default, the consequences for the country will be severe. It would mean an abrupt end to most of its trade. Argentina would not starve, but its incomes would drop rapidly.

With hard bargaining, Argentina can probably get some further concessions from the lenders — although not as many as it expects. This country and Western Europe have much real sympathy for Argentina as a new democracy. But there is also an uneasy appreciation here of Argentina's history of divisive and self-destructive economic policy, while its standard of living was as high as that of the United States early in this century, today its average income is about half the level of Ireland's.

The IMF has limited resources. As a matter of social equity, it cannot give more to Argentina than it has given to Mexico and Brazil with their far larger populations of peasants living at the subsistence level. Continued talks in good faith can distribute the burdens of these debts more fairly and return the indebted economies to growing prosperity. The tactic of nonnegotiable demands, toward which Argentina seems to be tempted, lead in another and less hopeful direction.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Opinion

The Berlinguer Legacy

Eurocommunism's finest hour came on March 2, 1977, when Enrico Berlinguer met with (Santiago) Carrillo, [former secretary of the Spanish Communist Party], and (Georges) Marchais, [secretary of the French Communist Party], in Madrid. But the project was aborted for various reasons, the first being the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan, an operation to which the French Communist Party first paid lip service and later gave enthusiastic

approval. The second stumbling block was Poland and the declaration of martial law.

Thus Eurocommunism's first death has been a long agonized one. The passing of Enrico Berlinguer is Eurocommunism's second death. But the idea will not disappear for long — it will be reborn from its own ashes, which only goes to show, as Mr. Berlinguer said, that "the creative vein of the October revolution has yet to run dry."

—Le Monde (Paris)

FROM OUR JUNE 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Earthquake Hits Côte d'Azur
PARIS — The extent of the earthquake disaster [on June 11] in the South of France is not yet known. While the great cities such as Marseille, Toulon, Cote and Montpellier have escaped, there is an entire district around the ancient town of Aix-en-Provence which has been devastated. Villages and farms have been destroyed, and in some instances the inhabitants are buried beneath the ruins. Up to the present, fifty dead bodies have been recovered, and there are two hundred and fifty persons injured. At Rognes, a village near Lambesc, on the line from Aix to Salon, it is reported that there are 300 victims. Villages in the vicinity of Aix appear to have suffered the most.

1934: Self-Censorship at the Movies
HOLLYWOOD, California — A Hollywood took cognizance of the movie boycott threatened by leading Catholic prelates as a protest against sex and crime films, with the announcement [on June 12] that the industry, through its self-censorship organization, has refused official approval to six pictures in the last six months as compared with the five preceding years, in which only six were denied approval. Cardinal O'Donnell, of Boston, launched the attack against Hollywood, calling it "the scandal of the world." Other Catholic prelates were quick to follow his lead, with an organized boycott ordered by some against offending picture theatres.

Voting for Europe's Parliament Is a Vote for Clout

By Pieter Dankert

BRUSSELS — Jean-François Revel, the French historian, wrote last year about the threat to Western democracy posed by the imperialism of the Soviet Union and its satellites. "Democracy," he said, "will perhaps go down in history as a minor episode, a fleeting interlude that closes before our eyes. He placed Western nations on guard against becoming complacent about the very nature and practice of their democratic institutions."

Democracy today is going through a difficult period. If it sustains permanent damage, the quality of Western society will suffer and we shall indeed be exposed to the dangers that Mr. Revel describes.

This alone is reason to take part in the European elections beginning June 14. In the long run, failure to vote strikes at the heart of parliamentary democracy, the electoral system itself. This is what the European elections are about.

The European elections are concerned with bringing democracy into an area of policy in which no one — apart from a handful of ministers and senior officials — has virtually any say, but which affects all Europeans:

namely, the decision-making and legislative processes of the European Community. One often hears the refrain: "National parliaments have no control over Brussels anymore," or "The European Parliament does not influence Brussels enough because it has not been able to assume the powers of national parliament."

Hence, there is a vacuum in the democratic process that is being filled by bureaucracy. Is it now so important for the European Parliament to draw attention to this vacuum, drag out the bureaucrats by the hair and spring into the breach itself?

But do not misjudge the European Community. Behind the unsuccessful summits, unresolved problems and procrastination, a European legal entity is taking shape on the basis of countless regulations and directives, one or two of which are adopted at each meeting of the Council of Ministers in Brussels, particularly when they cost little or nothing.

Such legislation is adopted without reference to the citizens of the community and without the participation

of their elected representatives. It is therefore undemocratic legislation. While the present European Parliament has come to grips with this problem more successfully than its predecessor, its terms of reference remain the same and are inadequate to the task.

In this respect, the European elections of 1979 changed nothing. The notion that direct elections themselves would increase the powers of the European Parliament has proved unfounded.

The resulting situation is not without its dangers. In the absence of legislative powers, the bond between the European Parliament and its electorate remains too weak to justify the institution of direct elections, except for the sake of democracy as an end in itself.

If the European Parliament is to survive the 1980s, it must, in its coming five-year term, acquire the powers necessary for the participation in the legislative process — starting with those the national parliaments long ago ceded to the Council of Minis-

ters, and moving on to the right of initiative and a formula by which decision-making powers in certain areas would revert automatically to the European Parliament if the Council failed to make a decision within a given period.

Parliament can no longer wait to be given the necessary powers; it must take them, if necessary by suspending meetings and withholding opinions. It must escape from the treadmill it has been on since 1978, conscientiously adopting non-binding resolutions and reports. A large turnout for the elections is absolutely essential if the new Parliament is to have some hope of success in its efforts to increase its powers.

The fate of the European Community is inextricably linked with that of its elected Parliament. If the European Parliament does not last into the 1990s, and the political dimension of community integration is thus lost, I am convinced that in time this will mean the end of the united Europe.

The failure of the parliament would trigger the transformation of the community into a body based only

on intergovernmental cooperation with no supranational aspects.

It might become in the short term a superior trade area, but I am sure that without a common industrial policy, for example, it would be impossible to maintain a free trade area in the long term. Sooner or later a country such as Greece would close its borders to industrial products from its European partners if there were no industrial area guaranteed from Brussels and no funds to assist less-favored areas.

A Europe that degenerated into a free trade area would become a sort of developing country where the United States, Japan and newly industrialized countries could dump their products, and that would be the end of the European experiment.

The European elections this week offer the ordinary citizen his only opportunity to express his views on matters that are too important to be left to heads of state, heads of government, diplomats and bureaucrats. This is a real choice to be made.

The writer, president of the European Parliament, contributed this view to the International Herald Tribune.

HEY, ANGOLA — SIGN THIS AND WE'LL STOP INVADING YOUR TERRITORY



HEY, MOZAMBIQUE — SIGN THIS AND WE'LL STOP BOMBING YOUR CAPITAL



HEY, EUROPE AND AMERICA — LOOK AT THIS



OH, THAT'S NICE



Gary Hart Can Sit Back And Play the Runner-Up

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Gary Hart is getting a great deal of advice these days on what he should do, now that it is clear Walter F. Mondale will be the Democratic Party's presidential nominee.

My own advice would be simple: He can relax and wait for history to justify his good judgment.

Mr. Hart has been telling the Democrats they must update their message and their image if they are to regain power. Odds are, he will be proven right.

Among the more overlooked principles of our politics is the Harold Stassen theorem, named for the man who unsuccessfully sought the presidency so many times. In its majestic brevity, Stassen's Law states: Runners-up are always right.

The law got its name in 1948, when Mr. Stassen was a serious challenger to Thomas E. Dewey. Mr. Stassen tried to tell the unheeding Republicans that Mr. Dewey had the voter appeal of a turnip. But would they listen?

From that day to this, the American voters have stubbornly refused to heed the wisdom of those who finished second. Mr. Hart is just the latest in a long tradition.

In 1980, George Bush said it was "woodoo economics" for Ronald Reagan to suggest that he could cut taxes, boost defense spending and still somehow balance the budget. No way, said Mr. Bush. Four years and several hundred billion deficit dollars later, he has been proven right.

Also in 1980, Edward M. Kennedy warned that if the Democrats nominated Jimmy Carter for another term, they would forfeit the election. Mr. Carter, as it turned out, was able to carry only six states.

On the Democratic side, the permanent No. 2 to Mr. Carter, Rep. Morris K. Udall, advanced what should have been an obvious proposition: Don't nominate a man who lacks a sense of humor. Even if he is elected, Mr. Udall said, you will live to regret it.

He was. And they did. Do you wish more examples? Skip over Hubert H. Humphrey's comments on what awaited the Democrats if they ran George McGovern in 1972. Go to the classic case of Richard Nixon, of whom the Republicans were twice warned and by whom the

Republicans were twice burned. In 1972, it was Representative Pete McCloskey Jr., Republican of California, who ran against Mr. Nixon in the New Hampshire primary, saying that Mr. Nixon was congenitally incapable of telling the truth. Four years before, it was Governor George Romney of Michigan who questioned whether Mr. Nixon had any intention — let alone any "secret plan" — to end the war in Vietnam.

And way back in 1960, the first time Mr. Nixon ran, there was New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller telling fellow Republicans that Mr. Nixon would not lead them to victory but to shame.

Three times the challengers were right on the subject of Richard Nixon, and all three times they were ignored by the recidivists of the Republican Party conventions.

Mr. Rockefeller practically made a career of being the Republicans' runner-up and, therefore, their least favorite source of unwanted truths. When he finally won something — the vice presidency, by appointment of Mr. Ford — the habit of scowling him was so ingrained he was forced to yield to Senator Bob Dole of Iowa at the next convention.

The examples can be extended indefinitely, so clear is the rule that the runner-up is right. Equally true is that corollary proposition that the weaker the challenger, the greater the peril for the unwarned candidate. Mr. McCloskey was just a gadabout to the Nixon campaign in 1972, but look where Mr. Nixon and the nation were two years later when Watergate confirmed his warnings. Similarly in 1964, Democrats gave little heed to George Wallace's suggestions that Lyndon B. Johnson's Great Society plans just might overstrain the management capacity of those "pointy-headed bureaucrats who can't even park their bikes straight."

Given our history, the worst portend of Mr. Reagan's possible second term is that no one in his party was willing to be the runner-up who warned us about it.

But Democrats have no excuse. Gary Hart has sacrificed himself to fulfill his historic mission of prophecy. Pay close attention to what the man is saying. The runner-up is always right.

The Washington Post

An Open Letter to Mr. Apartheid

By Donald Woods

NEW YORK — Prime Minister P.W. Botha of South Africa: How ironic that you visited Britain and France last week during commemoration of the Normandy D-Day landings, which insured the Allied victory in World War II — during which conflict you and your colleagues in the Afrikaner Nationalist Party fervently hoped that victory would go to the Third Reich.

Considering how bitterly you attacked Jan Christiaan Smuts government for supporting the Allies at that time, and how openly your party admitted Hitler, it is also ironic that your government is so friendly with Israel, considering that in 1943 you were chief organizer in Cape Province of the party that tried to stop General Smuts' allowing Jewish refugees into South Africa. Not to mention the "Hoggenheimer" cartoons in your party press then — those caricatures of a greedy Jew who was supposedly behind every conspiracy against the Afrikaner Volk.

Admittedly, racial slogans were more common in those days, when you led gangs of party toughs in breaking up opposition meetings, branding your critics as "kaffirboes" — nigger-lovers. Youthful indiscretion, perhaps. But you were no longer a youth when as minister of colored affairs you personally caused thousands of colored families — mulattoes — to be uprooted in Cape Town, appropriating homes their families had owned for generations, to move them away from the white-zoned city. Then you became defense minister, masterminding the invasions of Angola and other neighbors, during which the Geneva Conventions were not always applied to civilians, as in the Kassinga massacre, in southern Angola, in which South African soldiers shot dead more than 600 refugees, including women and children. Noncombatants were also victims of similar attacks in Mozambique and in Lesotho.

Since you became prime minister six years ago, things have gotten worse for black South Africans. Forced removals of black communities from white-zoned areas have increased. Penalties under the Pass Laws have been made more severe. Squatters' shelters have been bulldozed and burned, and more blacks than ever before are being stripped of citizenship and consigned to the "homelands." The laws against dissent have been strengthened, and under your prime ministership at least nine dissidents have died in political custody.

Yet you have the image in some circles abroad as a reformist with moderate tendencies. This reputation appears to rest on the impression that you are offering significant concessions to the coloreds and black trade unionists. But let's look at the record. The "vote" you now offer the colored people does not even match the vote their grandfathers had in the

Cape Colony under British rule in the 19th century, when they had the same voting rights as whites on the same electoral roll — until your party took those rights away in 1957. What you offer is not the restitution of that vote but a formula for yet another separate vote on a separate electoral roll, leaving white voters with the real power. If taking away someone's house, then offering to return the back door as a souvenir makes you a reformist, so be it.

As for trade-union rights, nothing is said about union officials, like Thozamile Gqweta, who are thrown into prison without charges whenever their unions become too effective. In the same way, it was barely noticed when, after the international media praised you in 1979 for saying you would consider reviewing the laws against interracial marriage, in 1980 you ruled against such a review.

You are misunderstood. When you said white South Africans would have to adapt or die, many did not understand that you alluded to adapting apartheid to make it more effective as an instrument for its unchanging purpose: to keep the black majority under white minority control.

If all these facts about you are clearly understood by the world community, by all means travel wherever you will be accepted. But I do not think you should be an invited guest in any democratic country until you concede the same rights of free movement to all the political prisoners you have kept locked up for so many years, and until you are truly prepared to share with all your countrymen the basic civil rights you have reserved for so long to so few.

The writer edited *The Daily Dispatch*, in East London, South Africa, until his arrest in 1977 for publishing details of the killing of the dissident Steve Biko during political detention. Banned from writing, he fled with his family in 1978. This comment was contributed to *The New York Times*.

A Few Milestones on the Road to the Doldrums

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — As we enter the News Doldrums — that midsummer period in which events overtake nothing — this department closes down. For readers who may need opinion fixes over the coming weeks, here are a few mini-distributions.

Claire Sterling reports in *The New York Times* that an Italian prosecutor has assembled massive evidence that the Bulgarian secret service — obviously under orders of then-KGB chief Yuri Andropov — arranged the attempted assassination of the pope. From the start, this story was minimized and ridiculed by the CIA. The station chief in Rome, as well as intelligence evaluators in Langley, Virginia, did their best to discredit the reports of Miss Sterling in the *Reader's Digest* and of Marvin Kalb on NBC.

Now that the proof is about to be laid on the table, this question arises: What is President Reagan's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board doing to find out why the president was misled by the CIA on the most important terrorist plot in modern history? Certainly Claire Booth Luce, an advisory board member, should press for the appointment of an independent team

to establish the reasons for the poor intelligence and the inept evaluation. Senator Barry Goldwater should also look into the blunder. One of his intelligence committee staff members was present when a CIA man in Rome tried to belittle the Italian investigation. (After a recent barb in this space [JHT, May 26-27] about his lack of alertness in picking up testimony on the mining of Nicaraguan harbors, the senator wrote to tell me, "You go your way and I'll go mine.") Sorry about that; he is the last of the lively letter-writers.

The election campaign in Israel should live up in the next month. Opinion polls show Labor well in the lead, but many Israeli voters contemplate 400-percent inflation the way Americans look at a \$200-billion deficit: One of these days, we really ought to be horrified.

Labor's Shimon Peres, the Adlai Stevenson of Israel, is trying to keep attention centered on the economy. His opponent, the Likud's low-key Yitzhak Shamir, has not yet count-

ered with what could be his most effective charge, that if Labor takes control, there goes the West Bank. Look for a tightened-up race, and a squeaker in the elections July 23, with a subsequent push for a coalition government.

The Mondale story is now, "It's all over and Gary Hart need not pull out — but he should be nice." That story should last only a couple of weeks, then the key word will be "erosion." Can Mr. Mondale hold on to his fringe delegates, beyond those won in primaries, if polls show Mr. Hart to be stronger against the president? Much will be made of any switches, as news-parched pundits seek a counterweight to pin a column on. "Erosion" is Mr. Mondale's worry-word, and "electability" is the name of the Hart codegame.

Americans find it difficult to choose between Iran and Iraq in their war because there is only a one-letter difference in their names. The side that will win is the one with the "n." The Reagan position is to resolute-

ly refrain from mixing in unless the Arabs say "please," at which time the United States will send Caspar Weinberger to Riyadh to beg for permission to use the Saudi landing field from which to bomb their enemies. That would be the most foolish U.S. intervention since America stopped Israel from driving the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syrians out of Lebanon.

Two weeks ago, a lawyer and an investigator from the Los Angeles District Attorney's office came to Washington to interview the U.S. Information Agency director, Charles Z. Wick. Senator Charles Percy, Interior Secretary William Clark and seven others. Their purpose was to determine whether a state law was broken when Mr. Wick secretly taped telephone calls while in California. The Los Angeles district attorney, a Republican, will decide by the end of June whether to prefer charges. Meanwhile, Senators Howard Metzenbaum and Dale Bumpers are testifying before a Senate subcommittee next week on their bill to make such unethical taping a federal crime.

The New York Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tase on Sakharov

Regarding the report "Soviet Denies Sakharov Is on Hunger Strike" (May 31) by Duke Doder:

Compared to other news services around the world, Tass stands out like a towering Ministry of Truth among so many chicken houses. From the latter comes perpetually varied noise, from the former the unchanging sound of a single voice. This voice, because it is unchanging, remains irrefutable.

Take the account of Andrei Sakharov's condition. Tass poses a question rhetorically: "What of his 'hunger strike'? Here are the exact medical facts: Sakharov feels well, is

eating regularly, and is leading an active way of life." Never mind that his friend, Ilya G. Kisti, quoted him as saying that he had been fasting on May 2. Or that when he disappeared from his home in Gorki, where he has been living in internal exile, he was most likely hospitalized and forced-fed. When Tass states that Mr. Sakharov is not conducting a hunger strike, it seems futile to assert that he once was.

Doublethink is the name for this method of reasoning. It explains, for instance, why Tass finds no suffering where it is felt, no injustice where it is seen.

ANNE P. MCINTYRE
Oxford, England

The Reagan Difference

Evgeny M. Chossudovsky's opinion column "Memo From a Russian on How to Build Confidence" (June 6) is a succinctly expressed assessment of a regrettable status of U.S.-Soviet relations. In a fair-minded effort to lay responsibility for it on both governments, Mr. Chossudovsky cites, among other valid reasons, "perceptions and misperceptions of each other's intentions." The mere effort to sort out the causes for the tensions, and in so unambiguously a manner, is commendable.

The writer fails, however, to point out one important difference between the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States. The

U.S. government is personified in Ronald Reagan, a man who has a professed, fanatical abhorrence to the ideology of the Soviet Union; whose ignorance in the conduct of foreign affairs is unequalled by heads of state in modern times; whose ability for prevarication is a matter of record. And who, in his recent speech to the Irish Parliament, glaringly exposes himself as an opportunist, as he poses as a "peace seeker" for the benefit of the American electorate.

I submit, therefore, that it is Ronald Reagan who makes a mockery out of the Soviet Union's efforts to achieve a lessening of tensions.

EVE RANDALL
Inverness, Scotland

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Vote for Clout

EC Parliament Gains Influence Despite Public Indifference

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

PARIS — The European Parliament, to which European Community citizens are electing members this week, is a largely powerless organization without a home of its own that many Europeans seem to laugh at but more frequently ignore.

Yet despite the criticism and lack of interest, the members have managed in subtle ways to enlarge their influence over the way the EC is administered, diluting the power of member governments and the executive Commission, even if the change is barely visible to the outsider.

Twelve times a year, the 434 members gather in Strasbourg, France, to express their views on a huge array of problems. These problems, over most of which they

have no influence whatsoever, range from the shortage of firewood in the sub-Saharan region to the crisis in Northern Ireland.

Although the Parliament meets in Strasbourg, using a building borrowed from the Council of Europe, its 2,000-strong permanent Secretariat is based in Luxembourg, and most of its committees meet in Brussels.

Every month about 600 parliamentary staff members travel to Strasbourg from Luxembourg with a convoy of trucks carrying documents, typewriters and office furniture at a cost of \$150,000 a trip.

This year, Europe will spend \$200 million on its Parliament, not counting members' salaries, which are paid by national governments. A recent poll, commissioned by the Parliament, concluded that for most EC citizens the Parliament is

take a vaguely familiar noise but one "whose origin and meaning they are incapable of defining."

Today, only 29 percent of Europeans even know a parliamentary election campaign is under way, compared with 43 percent before the first direct election in 1979. Although 51 percent of Europeans thought the Parliament "important" or "very important" a year ago, only 43 percent do so now.

Unlike national parliaments, the European Parliament does not legislate.

Its main function is the less glamorous task of scrutinizing the mass of legislation prepared by the EC Commission and passed into law by the Council of Ministers. But it has no power to change it.

"We weren't elected to fix the size of fishermen's nets, we are here to give a popular, political dimension to Europe," said Francis Gérard Israel, a French Gaullist member.

The Parliament does have real powers in two areas. It can reject the EC's annual budget, now \$24 billion, and can dismiss the 14-member Commission as a bloc.

Its greatest success has been in encouraging a better balance in spending between agricultural subsidies and regional development projects by rejecting the 1980 budget and periodically threatening to dismiss the Commission.

What remains unclear is whether the Parliament will be able to break out of the constraints imposed by the EC's founding charter, the Treaty of Rome, and become the major federating force in Europe that a majority of its members want it to be.



ANDROPOV MONUMENT — Crowds wait to lay flowers by a bronze plaque to the late President Yuri V. Andropov, unveiled Monday outside his Moscow apartment.

J. Ferencsik, Conductor, Is Dead at 77

The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — Janos Ferencsik, 77, a conductor generally recognized as one of the best interpreters of the works of his friends and compatriots, Bela Bartok and Zoltan Kodaly, died Tuesday after a long illness, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported.

A longtime director of the Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra, which he helped establish after World War II, Mr. Ferencsik headed the Budapest State Opera between 1957 and 1974. He won numerous Hungarian and international awards.

Mr. Ferencsik was conductor of the Vienna State Opera between 1948 and 1950, and a frequent conductor of the Vienna Philharmonic and the Symphony orchestras.

Musa Alami, 87, Ex-Leader Of Palestinians in 1948

JERUSALEM (UPI) — Musa Alami, 87, a Palestinian Arab leader who met with David Ben-Gurion in a vain attempt to head off the Arab-Israeli war of 1948, died Saturday in Amman, Jordan. His remains were brought to Jerusalem for burial.

When his talks with the Israelis failed, Mr. Alami threw his support to the radical Mufti of Jerusalem. In the end, he left politics and devoted himself to Arab charities and the running of a boys club and training school for farmers in Jericho.

Mr. Alami, who was British-educated, was the only Arab leader in the Palestine through the late 1930s and early 1940s after the others were exiled by Britain following the Palestinian Arab revolt of 1936-39.

U.S., Chinese Defense Ministers Meet

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger described Tuesday his talks with the Chinese defense minister, Zhang Aiping, as having gone "very, very well." He added that the two leaders were discussing ways of improving Chinese defenses against tanks and air attack.

Mr. Weinberger withheld any flat assertions that he and Mr. Zhang would reach any firm agreements during the Chinese minister's visit here, but he said the Chinese interest in air defense and anti-tank weapons represents "a

very reasonable sort of aspiration" for the Chinese.

"We're talking about ways we can do that," Mr. Weinberger said on television.

"The atmosphere has been extremely good, the talks have gone very, very well as far as we're concerned, and we very much hope they'll continue," he said.

Mr. Zhang began Monday a 12-day visit to the United States, the first by a Communist Chinese defense minister.

Chinese Missile Wing

The Chinese Army has established a strategic missile wing to

improve its offensive ability, a senior officer announced Tuesday, according to an Associated Press report from Beijing.

Han Huaiyi, assistant chief of staff, said rapid advances in military technology had made it necessary for the army to improve its attack ability, the Chinese news agency said.

"Only in this way would it be able to win battles in the coming anti-aggressive war to defend socialist construction and world peace," the agency paraphrased Mr. Han as saying. But it did not explain what it meant by a "coming" war.

Rare Blue Butterfly Is Feared Extinct, Angering Environmentalists in U.S.

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. officials fear that for the first time ever, one of the 286 creatures protected by the U.S. Endangered Species Act has become extinct: a rare butterfly that lived only amid patches of locoweed on the Palos Verdes Peninsula south of Los Angeles.

The embarrassing demise of the Palos Verdes blue butterfly, a tiny powder-blue creature whose liking for foggy canyons and terraces kept it undiscovered by scientists until 1977, came after a series of missed opportunities to preserve its dwindling breeding grounds.

The apparent loss has triggered recriminations among environmentalists, Rancho Palos Verdes officials and the federal Fish and Wildlife Service, which has the legal duty to protect the insect.

Richard A. Arnold, a California entomologist who spent five years charting the butterfly's decline, said: "The Fish and Wildlife people did not always keep the city advised of the status of the colonies... The city had some bad advice and maybe no sympathy for the butterfly as well."

U.S. officials hold out the hope that more of the Palos Verdes blues will turn up again, perhaps after next year's spring mating season.

House Approves Debate on Immigration Bill, Braces for All-Out Battle

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to begin a long-awaited debate on a comprehensive immigration bill, overriding objections of Hispanic groups that wanted the debate put off indefinitely.

With a 291-111 vote, the House cleared the way for the bill and 69 amendments that deal with every major provision. House Democratic leaders have set aside a full week for debate.

The Senate passed a similar bill, 76-18, in May 1983. Four House committees completed action on the bill in June 1983, but the House leadership deferred action at the request of the congressional Hispanic Caucus and other opponents. The opponents contend that the bill would open the door to a national identification system and would increase the likelihood of discrimination because employers, in an effort to avoid hiring illegal aliens, would discriminate against citizens and legal aliens of Hispanic or Asian ancestry.

Monday's House vote was on a procedural issue setting the terms for the debate and was not necessarily an accurate indicator of sentiment on the bill itself. Many lawmakers said the immigration issue deserved a hearing and that the bill was too important to be killed on a procedural vote.

What the bill does

Karen Thornbury of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington: The immigration bill is known as the Simpson-Mazzoli bill after its sponsors, Senator Alan K. Simpson, Republican of Wyoming, and Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, Democrat of Kentucky. The Senate and House versions differ somewhat but both have these major features:

• They would provide amnesty for illegal aliens who have been in the United States continuously for some minimum period of time.

• They would impose criminal penalties on employers of illegal aliens, even if the employers did not know that their workers were in the country illegally.

Where the House and Senate versions differ sharply is on the question of how job applicants should prove their legal status. The bill approved by the Senate would require job seekers without Social Security cards to carry some other form of national identification. The bill before the House would merely authorize a study of the question.

These provisions and others have generated intense controversy. Even if the bill can survive its trial on the House floor, reconciling the House and Senate versions in an election year may prove an insurmountable task.

Then there is the possibility of a veto by President Ronald Reagan, who has expressed concern about the potentially high federal costs of providing benefits to aliens granted amnesty.

The problem addressed by the bill is simple enough: The United States has lost control of its borders and a flood of illegal immigrants has created massive social, economic and political problems.

U.S. Border Patrol officers apprehended more than a million illegal aliens last year. It says apprehensions are running 23 percent higher this year. And for every alien caught, law enforcement officials think that two to four enter the country undetected, although some may stay for only brief periods. The U.S. Health and Human Services Department estimates that there are about 6 million illegal aliens living in the United States and Census Bureau experts think that about half are from Mexico.

The AFL-CIO believes strongly that the bill would help prevent foreigners from entering the country illegally and siphoning jobs away from American citizens. At the same time, it hopes that aliens who were granted amnesty would come out of the shadows and join unions.

The interests on the other side of the issue are no less vehement. From a business point of view, stemming the tide of illegal aliens could disrupt the economies of regions that have come to depend on them to do low-paying jobs, such as farm labor. Nor do businessmen welcome the prospect of being held liable for unknowingly employing them.

And there is a civil rights issue. Some opponents of the legislation say it would put brown-skinned and Spanish-surnamed Americans at a disadvantage in competing for jobs. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, has compared national identification cards to the badges that Nazi Germany forced persecuted minorities to wear.

Moreover, organized labor's allegiance to the bill is by no means unanimous. Despite the support

for the legislation from the national AFL-CIO, many local union leaders in such states as California say that the bill would authorize the Border Patrol, which would have the job of sorting out those aliens who were entitled to amnesty from those who were not, to harass aliens of all kinds.

The Congressional Budget Office, assuming that 40 percent of the aliens who meet the residency requirement would actually step forward, estimates that 1.75 million aliens might apply for amnesty under the House version of the bill, which would grant them legal status if they have been in the country continuously since Jan. 1, 1982.

It forecasts about half as many applicants under the Senate bill, which would set the date at Jan. 1, 1980 and establish a two-step process for becoming a permanent resident. Only aliens in the United States before Jan. 1, 1977, would qualify immediately as permanent residents, becoming eligible for federal benefits in three years. Later arrivals would be classified as temporary residents for three years and would not be eligible for federal benefits until six years after the bill's passage.

Proposed penalties on employers of illegal aliens have aroused the opposition not only of the employers themselves but also of Hispanic groups.

One of the first of dozens of amendments scheduled for House debate is a complete substitute offered by Representative Edward R. Roybal, Democrat of California. Mr. Roybal's substitute, backed by many minority groups and civil libertarians, would discard penalties on employers of illegal aliens in favor of beefing up existing minimum-wage laws and border enforcement efforts.

If that proposal fails, as expected, the same groups are supporting an amendment by Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat of California, that would declare it illegal for employers to use the new law to discriminate against minorities. That amendment would also eliminate jail terms for those who hire illegal aliens but stiffen the fines.

For their part, employers complain that the bill would expose them to penalties if they hired illegal aliens who counterfeited Social Security cards or other forms of identification. They also contend

that the bill would saddle them with onerous record-keeping requirements.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce is one of several business groups that threaten to oppose the bill unless it includes an amendment that would exempt employers from sanctions and reporting requirements until they had been caught hiring illegal aliens more than once. Another amendment would significantly expand and streamline the program under which farmers may bring workers to this country temporarily to harvest their seasonal crops.

The "guest worker" program now in force allows farmers to bring foreigners into the country as temporary employees only if they can prove that they cannot find U.S. residents willing to do the work. Under the cumbersome pro-

cedure, farmers typically must wait at least 80 days from the time they file their applications until their workers arrive. The amendment would slash the processing period to three days.

At present, illegal aliens represent only a minor drain on public tax revenue. But if they were granted amnesty they would become entitled to public welfare benefits. And if they were no longer afraid of being deported they would start sending their children to public schools.

The Senate version of the bill would prevent newly legalized aliens from becoming immediately eligible for many federal benefits and would give states the right to withhold welfare from them as well. In the House, the bill would generally bar benefits for newly legalized aliens for five years.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Ran Blake: Streaming Along With Stravinsky and Gillespie

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — He has too much respect for Thelonious Monk to describe his own playing as jazz. He did not hear Dizzy Gillespie until he was 16. He's just now beginning to understand Billie Holiday. He's tired of apologizing for not being John Coltrane.

He will play intimate piano recitals, conduct workshops, scout Europe for students. This tour would be a losing proposition if not for his current Guggenheim Fellowship. ("Is it newsworthy?" he asks parenthetically.) The leitmotiv is apology ("There are more interesting subjects than Ran Blake"). The Oxbridge "I'm sorry" syndrome transplanted to the New England Conservatory of Music, where he is chairman of the Third Stream Department. ("We really want to help students express themselves. Does that sound trendy?")

Rather than false modesty, the stream of qualifications flows from someone who risks being immobilized by eclecticism. Robert Palmer of The New York Times once noted: "Blake has transformed his omnivorous eclecticism into a curriculum."

He considers himself a synthesizer, ethnic not electric. He calls it "streaming" — Milhaud with Ellington, African with Eskimo music. ("Nothing spectacular.") His solo acoustic piano improvisations are based on such diverse sources as Jewish Eastern European klezmer music ("sometimes I think it swings more than I do"), Bartok, gospel and Theodorakis. Introverted, concise, sometimes chilling, always well constructed, his music can, perhaps too generally, be classified with Keith Jarrett's and George Winston's, both of whom are also criticized for "not playing jazz," though Blake preceded them and never approached their fame and fortune.

Born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1935, he began to "tell little stories with strange chords" on the piano at 3. In the mid-'50s, he became the second jazz major in the history of Bard College, although he did not want to play "How High the Moon." All criteria were against him. He admired Cecil Taylor, but he did not want to play free music either. Though he used the African aural tradition, his inspiration came from Ravel and Stravinsky.

After years of "frustrating study" with Oscar Peterson, Mary Lou Williams and Mal Waldron, he was touring Greece when the junta took over. Detained briefly, he was "shipped out quickly," came to Boston since he couldn't afford New York. All criteria were against him. He admired Cecil Taylor, but he did not want to play free music either. Though he used the African aural tradition, his inspiration came from Ravel and Stravinsky.



Ran Blake: "Ear irrigation."

label. So when Gunther Schuller (president of the New England Conservatory) said "maybe you're Third Stream," I thought why not?" Schuller has defined Third Stream as "music that fuses the improvisational spontaneity and rhythmic vitality of jazz with the compositional

procedures and techniques acquired in Western music over 700 years of development." Blake accepted the term because: "I admire Gunther a lot. But Aaron Copland often sounds like he's shamming. I broadened Gunther's original definition. (This may sound like the height of presumption.) I mean, what would one label a combination of the tribal music of Nigeria with the cries of the Ainu from northern Japan?"

"The Third Stream music of the '50s had died out. Deservedly. Too often it combined the worst elements of the first two streams. Here was a symphony orchestra on the right side of the stage and a jazz combo on the left. In the late '60s, the jazz combo was replaced by a rock group. I started thinking of Third Stream as a label for anti-label music. But any label defines a finished product, an entity. I preferred to consider it a process, an action. I began using it as a verb. When a musician is streaming, he or she is shaping, enlarging, enhancing, relating; originality is as important as competence. I call it 'ear irrigation.' (I guess this doesn't sound very funky.)"

When Blake says, "My records used to get such bad reviews," you sense the bitterness. He has a kind of life and death battle with smugness: "I feel that it is more unselfish to give to students than to have people come to my concerts and be indulged in my trip. As a teacher I take myself too seriously every once in a while, but I try to guard against it. I love getting input from young people of different talents. Some students have referred to me as a guru, and I suppose I do like that role; but I want to be a guru with a small 'g.'"

If Blake had a free week, he would see every film by Alfred Hitchcock again. He's already seen "Vertigo" 12 times. The Boston Globe listed "Film Noir" as his first recording with a rhythm section and horns, as one of the 10 top jazz albums of 1980. He describes it as "a cinematic travelogue in which the ear does the work." It featured his compositions and arrangements inspired by films like "All About Eve," "Key Largo" and "A Streetcar Named Desire." It is the closest thing he's had to a hit and now he's thinking of taking a similar voyage with Hitchcock.

"I want to transfer some of his themes, like obsession and guilt, to a solo piano context. I'm not talking about musical themes. What interests me are themes like why is Kim Novak playing games with James Stewart? And does he realize that changing her hair back to blonde is destroying her?"

Ran Blake solo piano: Barcelona (Institute of North American Studies) June 13; Geneva (Association pour l'Encouragement de la Musique Improvisée), June 16; Aarau, Switzerland (Ches. Jeannette), June 19; Geneva (Third Stream workshop), July 20-22.

McCowen's 'Kipling': Theatrical Treat

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Solo shows are essentially divisible by two: those that work as elegant recitals (Gielgud's Shakespeare) and those that work as full-blooded performances (MacIntyre's Wilde). Few actors manage either, fewer still manage both, but Alec McCowen, having given us the recital of "St. Mark's Gospel" now gives us the performance in "Kipling," and in Brian Clark's script and Patrick Garland's production at the Mermaid it makes for a stunning theatrical treat.

True, it starts a little shakily, with Garland himself on the loudspeakers giving us an instant Readers' Digest guide to your hundred best Kipling quotes. Then, however, McCowen marches on stage, looking remarkably like Clement Attlee after a bad lunch, takes possession of a desk in a replica of Kipling's last country home, and tells us what sort of evening we are in for: not one of personal revelation, though there are intriguing hints of a wife married only when her brother (and Kipling's real

THE LONDON STAGE

friend) had died, and a life as overshadowed by childhood loss as was J. M. Barrie's. Instead we are to get readings from the works, all designed to prove that their author was misunderstood in his lifetime and misquoted after it to such an extent that nobody now knows what he really stood for at all. An empire loyalist much admired in Russia, a white supremacist who loathed South Africa's rulers, a poet who believed that East was not by any means incapable of meeting West, and above all a man who managed remarkably well to live up to the code of "If." Kipling emerges from this portrayal as a rather unhappy, often touching little man.

Garland, who was the original director of Roy Dotrice in "Brief Lives," again has managed to summon up a writer from the grave and give him an onstage home from where he can utter warnings and memories and the invitation to go back to his books, wherein lies all personal truth. Across two hours in magnificent isolation and variation, McCowen gives Kipling a life, a character, a cranky identity of unexpected fascination. Even if you join me in finding the jungle

stories nauseating, "If" and "Gunga Din" overly familiar and the war poetry a pale echo of Owen, there still remains here a treasury of unfamiliar and often better material, not least an early evocation of autumn in Vermont and a wonderful row with Teddy Roosevelt. "Work and vision," Kipling once said, that's all there is," but it is enough to add up to a wonderful stage biography.

Broadway historians tend to gloss over "Little Me," and it's not hard to see why. Though it had long been successful New York and London runs in the 1960s, and though it has a score by Cy Coleman and a book by Neil Simon, it remains oddly illegitimate theatrically, which is perhaps the reason it has always appealed to out-front comics rather than real actors.

Sid Caesar created it on Broadway and Bruce Forsyth first played it over here. Now we have a jazz called Russ Abbot in that lead. Not since Topol came out of Israel almost 20 years ago to star in "Fiddler" have I gone to a London theater on a first night and seen a man's name up in 30-foot neon letters without the faintest idea what he looked like, sounded like or had previously been doing for a living. Abbot must come from television and he must work there exclusively on nights when I am at the theater. By the look of him I would guess that he is either a ventriloquist or an impressionist, since he plays with the amiably blank, neutral stare of a man accustomed to throwing his voice around the rooms or hiding inside funny hats.

This is no bad thing, since the show demands of its star the assumption of no less than eight different characters, all of them men in the life of the redoubtable Belle Poitrine, the "Me" of the title. Originally this was a book by Patrick Dennis, of "Auntie Mame" fame, the first really stylish parody of movie-star memoirs. In adapting it for the stage, however, Neil Simon fatally coarsened its fabric and came up with a series of vaudeville routines which would allow a man to change costumes a lot. Abbot is no actor, and what he is asked to do here would have taxed Alec Guinness or Peter Sellers at the height of their careers. There is consequently a fairly sized hole where the middle of the show ought to be, but around it have been grouped some highly talented hoofers and the score contains some rare treats.

Over at the Theatre of Comedy something seems to have gone drastically wrong with quality control. Having come up with some stylish revivals and (last autumn) one or two new American comedies of merit, the Ray Cooney atelier collective has fallen into an "Oscar Wilde musical" at the Ambassadors called "The Importance," with the worst score to have been heard in London since "Twang."

I see no real reason why "The Importance of Being Earnest" shouldn't become a musical (nobody ever minded about "Romeo and Juliet"), I just mind its having become this one. The composer, lyricist and adapter is a man called Sean O'Mahoney who (presumably to protect his reputation) has on the program and posters called himself John Hugh Dean. That's not, as Lady Bracknell would have noted, the kind of behavior to inspire confidence in an audience, though it is only one of the evening's minor mysteries. Others include the existence for 20 years of an infinitely preferable "Importance" musical by Vivian Ellis, and the director's decision to have Geely played in imitation of Shirley Temple.

Mozart's 'Lucio Silla'; Success the Second Time

By William Weaver
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — When the 16-year-old Mozart presented his serious opera "Lucio Silla" here in 1773 at the Regio-Debate Teatro, the work was not a success, and until last week it was never given again in Italy. But now, after considerable heralding in the press, La Scala has revived the piece, and the carefully-prepared performance has been hailed as the musical event of the season. The triumph is all the more noteworthy in that the cast boasted no big-name stars, and Mozart — even the greatest Mozart — in Italy is not always popular in the box office.

But tastes change, and the fine scheduled performances of "Lucio Silla" seem to be selling well. The success, however, was not without its flaws. On opening night, the director Patrice Chéreau — making his Scala debut — was roundly booed and it must be said not without reason. Clearly determined to ward off the over-the-top manner of boredom, on the static operatic text, Chéreau imposed a hyperkinetic staging, which obliged the singers to wobble, slide, pivot and even link hands in a kind of mob-war.

All this motion (and tension) was useless, and perhaps, in fact, confusing. On the other hand, Chéreau was clearly not afraid of visual monotony: The long opera was played against a single set, by Richard Peduzzi, a state wall, parts of which could disappear to make apertures or advance to make room dividers. And the costumes, by Jacques Schmidt, were uniformly black. It was the singing that decreed the evening's success. Most of the arias involved Fiendish coloratura, and the young artists brought it off

always with remarkable accuracy and often with panache. Lella Cuberli, as Ginnia, had the hardest task, and at times she was unable to conceal the difficulties, but in her major scenes — as the lamentation over Mario's grave — she was deeply affecting. Ann Murray, as her husband Cecilio, sang with passion, and her duets with Cuberli were high points.

In another trouser role, that of Cinnia, the young Romanian soprano, Mariana Nicolesco was fiery and impressive, and Christine Barban was a pure, sweet Cecilia. The title role, curiously, is not the most important, but Anthony Rolfe Johnson brought dignity and masculinity to his assignment (Chéreau made him a Charles Laughton-type Roman ruler, sulky and pouty).

Sylvain Cambreling is not an exciting conductor, but he obviously has penetrated the score and he worked with conviction, even in the many passages which sound like routine 18th-century product. A co-production with the Théâtre des Antidaires in the Paris suburb of Nanterre (Chéreau's theatre and the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels, this "Lucio Silla" will also doubt develop as Chéreau and Cambreling continue to work with it.

Art Given to Smithsonian

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The National Museum of American Art, the Smithsonian Institution, has received a gift of 169 American paintings, sculptures and drawings, mostly in the realist tradition, dating from the 1920s through the present. The donor is the Sara Roby Foundation, founded in 1955 by an art patron and collector to encourage figurative art.

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INSIGHTS

Scientists, in Pentagon's 'Sleaziest Job,' Rehearse World War III to Test Effects

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—They called it PEP, military shorthand for "primate equilibrium platform," and it was designed to solve a fundamental Atomic Age riddle: What happens when U.S. B-52 bomber crews are irradiated after flying through radiation bursts or fallout clouds from an enemy nuclear attack? Can they still handle the intricate flying skills necessary to unleash a retaliatory raid on the Soviet Union?

To find out, the Air Force strapped rhesus monkeys into an aircraft trainer rigged to simulate the pitch and yaw of a B-52. Prodded with electric shocks to the feet, the monkeys learned to fly the "plane" with a tiny joystick through takeoff, aerial refueling and either trestle or high-altitude bombing runs prescribed by the Strategic Air Command.

The simian pilots then were irradiated with various doses of gamma rays to see if they could still guide their trainers for the 10 hours it would take to bomb an imaginary Moscow or Novosibirsk. Some of those hit with the heaviest doses were stricken with violent vomiting followed by "an extreme degree of lethargy," leading the Air Force to conclude in 1981 documents that "satisfactory mission completion... would not seem probable for all crew members" exposed to severe radiation although "mission success is highly probable" for bomber crews able to avoid high doses.

The PEP results are now part of the gospel according to SAC in rehearsing for World War III (after their bombing runs, all the monkeys were "euthanized" in the Air Force euphemism.) Yet PEP is but a single verse in a long litany of American military preparations for nuclear combat.

In what one critic calls "the sleaziest job in the Pentagon," a cadre of military scientists and strategists spend most waking hours mulling over the best way to fight World War III. Defense Department officials argue that thinking the unthinkable is a grim but sensible necessity in a world fraught with nuclear peril; skeptics assert that by building confidence in U.S. nuclear war-fighting prowess, the Pentagon lowers the anxiety threshold and makes Doomsday more probable.

Nowhere is the unthinkable thought more vigorously than at the Defense Nuclear Agency, an obscure foster child of the Defense Department headquartered in an anonymous, two-story brick building abutting a golf course in northern Virginia. With a logo depicting three arrows bracketed by tiny mushroom clouds, DNA serves as a kind of nuclear vicar to the Pentagon by overseeing the study of the effects of nuclear weapons on military men and machines.

It is a strange world, where model submarines are blasted in the New Mexico desert and MX missiles are tried in Armageddon chambers tickled in a bunker among the three-bedroom split-levels of suburban Maryland.

It is a world of somber animal experiments such as a navy test in which anesthetized mice had their backs shaved, doused with alcohol and set ablaze for 10 seconds. The mice were then injected with bacteria to study infection in burn victims.

It is a world where battlefield commanders can consult a chart to gauge how long an irradiated tank commander or howitzer loader is likely to fight before becoming incapacitated by nausea or vomiting. It is a world of "nukespeak," where life and death are calibrated in megatons and rads and air blast overpressures. The lexicon is full of code names like Hussar Sword and Midnight Zephyr, and the scientific argot speaks of "kill effectiveness" and "lethality thresholds" and "enemy assets."

And it is a world where past is prologue. Pentagon-paid researchers are now rerun the atomic bomb in Nevada and the South Pacific are replayed again and again for dissection by computers that sift every shred of data from the now-banned atmospheric tests. Although U.S. strategists have tried to anticipate such "what if" questions virtually since the Manhattan Engineering Project developed the first atomic bomb in 1945, for years many nuclear effects "were rather unpredictable and had to be crudely estimated," according to Defense Department documents submitted to Congress.

While physicists could design warheads and the Pentagon could detonate them, no one was, or is, certain of the fine print. How do heat and blast interact on tank armor? What do gamma rays do to the electronics in a Minuteman missile warhead? If submarines are caught in port by a surprise attack, are their survival odds better if submerged or afloat?

Now, however, the Pentagon boasts to Congress of refining "the art of testing nuclear effects phenomenology." Lieutenant General Richard K. Saxon, director of the Defense Nuclear Agency, noted in congressional testimony this spring that his once elusive agency has "over the past few years... become far more visible within DOD [Department of Defense] and the government as a whole."

Spending on underground nuclear effects tests has doubled in the past four years. Total defense spending on nuclear effects is expected to approach \$400 million in fiscal 1985, compared with \$259 million in 1982.

The prevailing dogma is deterrence. Pentagon strategists believe that the greater the U.S. understanding of how radiation could cripple an infantry platoon or how blast can dig out a Minuteman also, the more likely is the Soviet nuclear sword to remain sheathed.

Some critics, however, question whether the unspoken agenda involves not simply keeping the Russian bear at bay but, if provoked, fighting a nuclear war to win.

"That research sounds an awful lot like war-fighting research and not something that one would generally describe as leading to a more stable regime," said Thomas B. Cochran, senior staff scientist at the Natural Resources Defense Council and an author of the "Nuclear Weapons Databook."

But Larry Smith, a former Senate Armed Services Committee staff member who now lectures at Harvard University, said, "The tests are useful. They give us some sense of the size of the problem. DNA does it with enormous scientific rigor. But as we invest all that money, I would still hope that we as a people would realize that the overwhelming factor is what we don't know... nobody really knows what will happen in a nuclear war."

U.S. military field commanders in Europe had no way of gauging, for example, how many troops in an artillery battery would be able to fight after exposure to radiation in a nuclear battle.

Scientists at DNA's Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute (AFRRI) in Bethesda, Maryland, were asked to devise quickly a "combat casualty prediction code." A December 1983, deadline was imposed so the army could include the code in its new, once-every-five-years field manual.

In addition to documenting Hiroshima and Nagasaki victims, Pentagon scientists have carefully studied the 600 victims in the 100 radiation accidents that have occurred since 1940. There also have been a variety of animal studies such as the PEP tests. But no one could predict how different radiation levels would affect 60 tank commanders or ammo loaders on a 155-mm self-propelled howitzer.

Particularly perplexing was "fatigueability," lethargy affecting radiation victims. Could a soldier continue hoisting 100-pound (45-kilogram) shells? How long? Without such knowledge, even such basic command decisions as attack or retreat could be clouded more than usual by the fog of war.

Radiation exposure was carved into eight dosage levels ranging from 75 to 4,500 rads (a normal chest X-ray is less than one narrowly focused rad, which stands for radiation absorbed dose). After researching hundreds of radiation studies, the AFRRI scientists were able to assign symptoms to each level.

For example, at 150 to 300 rads, up to half of the soldiers will begin vomiting within four hours after exposure. One soldier in 10 is likely to experience internal bleeding after a week, but even after six weeks fewer than one in 20 is likely to die.

The scientists then focused on armor and artillery command jobs, some of which were physically demanding and some of which were cognitively. The squad leader on a TOW anti-tank missile crew, for instance, mainly uses his brain and eyesight for the four seconds it takes to fix a target on any given shot. The TOW leader, however, uses his muscles.

The combination of symptoms and job descriptions were presented to 160 experienced army sergeants who were asked: If the average soldier was afflicted with these symptoms, how well could he perform these various tasks?

Results are being printed in the army field manual and recently were recommended for the NATO field manual called STANAG 2023. Consequently, an armor battalion commander can predict that his tank leaders exposed to 1,000 rads will remain "combat effective" for about 100 minutes after exposure. Nausea, vomiting and fatigue would render the soldier "combat ineffective" within a day, and death usually would follow in about one month.

By October, AFRRI expects to complete computer models that will show not only how individual soldiers typically are affected, but entire crews and combat units. Next month, a government contractor will begin compiling the same kind of casualty codes for helicopter crews. Scientists are still wrestling with such grotesque but crucial questions as how radiation-poisoned B-52 pilots wearing oxygen masks at 40,000 feet can vomit without being asphyxiated.

But if a soldier knows he has been irradiated and may be dying, will he still fight? Will the B-52 pilot who scissions through fallout clouds still be motivated enough to fly his payload to the Soviet Union?

"That's the one you can't answer," acknowledged Lieutenant Colonel James J. Conklin, a physician who is AFRRI's deputy director. "Look at Three Mile Island. That was a non-accident. There was no radiation exposure. Yet it caused psychological effects that continue to this day."

One AFRRI experiment now under way is using monkeys to study the sorts of mental skills that might be used by an anti-tank TOW missile squad leader.

A monkey seated in a chair is taught to distinguish visually between a series of circles and squares. After being irradiated with 500 to 600 rads, the monkey is then watched to determine, as in the "primate equilibrium platform" experiments, how badly his skills have degraded. Before most animals become too sick to

perform, they are "sacrificed," according to AFRRI scientists.

The animal experiments "ought to be done as humanely as possible," said Richard L. Wagner Jr., who is the defense secretary's assistant for atomic energy. "But it's in what I consider a good cause... It all contributes to deterrence."

As a necessary to PEP, the Air Force would like to begin shooting monkeys and other animals with lasers, particle beams and microwaves to study the potential effects on pilots. Among recent experiments by the Defense Nuclear Agency, according to defense officials and published studies:

- Beagles were exposed to either radioactive cobalt 60 or neutrons and gamma rays from a nuclear reactor. None of the 10 dogs receiving the lowest doses died, but all 10 receiving the highest doses died regardless of whether they were treated with antibiotics and fluids.
- Rats are now being irradiated by riding up to a reactor vent in a little trolley car that whisks the animals away after exposure. The rats are then placed on a spinning cylinder to see how their ability to run in place compares with their unradiated performance. In another test, rats were zapped with 900 rads to study their water intake and kidney function. Rats are particularly useful in such studies, AFRRI scientists say, because they do not vomit after being irradiated.

Past government-sponsored tests studied other kinds of nuclear injury. Dog, rabbit and goat cadavers were tossed from vehicles traveling between 10 and 60 mph (16 to 97 kilometers per hour), which led to the conclusion that a "person tumbling [from a nuclear blast] over a smooth surface, free from rocks... might survive... if he could avoid head injury and did not flail his limbs," according to a 1977 government study of nuclear weapons effects.

Some critics remain unpersuaded that the tilt of DNA's research, on the whole, is in the best interests of the United States. William M. Arkin, a researcher with the Institute for Policy Studies and co-author of the "Nuclear Weapons Databook," calls the agency "the nuclear black hole of the Defense Department." It is Mr. Arkin who contends that the Defense Nuclear Agency has the Pentagon's "sleaziest job."

"I think the intent of their tests is to prove that nuclear war is controllable and that they can model and mitigate any negative aspects," he added. "It's like nuclear narcotics, making you feel like you've got everything under control."

Besides the human factor in a nuclear explosion is the question of the blast effects on material. And to test this, World War III erupts in the fiery chaos of a superpower showdown in the Maryland suburb of White Oak.

Into a vault with a 50-ton door and walls as thick as a man's shoulders are broad, military scientists in the past 14 years have dragged virtually all of the nation's strategic weapons systems, including the MX missile that is now being tested.

When the buttons are pressed and switches flipped, a mansion-sized machine, named Aurora after the Roman goddess of dawn, zaps the weapons with 10 million volts of gamma rays to simulate the radiation from a nuclear explosion. The intent is to see what breaks and what does not in what the DNA delicately calls "the nuclear environment."

Some critics believe that the Defense Department's best-laid plans would collapse in the fiery chaos of a superpower showdown. But Pentagon officials contend that unless both sides agree to put the stopper back in the bottle, it is foolish not to learn as much as possible about the nuclear genie.

Consequently, Aurora is but one of several Armageddon chambers used to test survivability against X-rays, gamma rays and other effects from Soviet nuclear weapons that could reduce the U.S. arsenal to a heap of harmless junk.

After the United States and the Soviet Union agreed in 1965 to ban atmospheric nuclear testing, American experiments on the weapon effects moved largely underground or indoors. As new weapons, such as the MX or the Trident-2 submarine missile, are prepared for the U.S. arsenal, they are "hardened" against radiation, heat and blast.

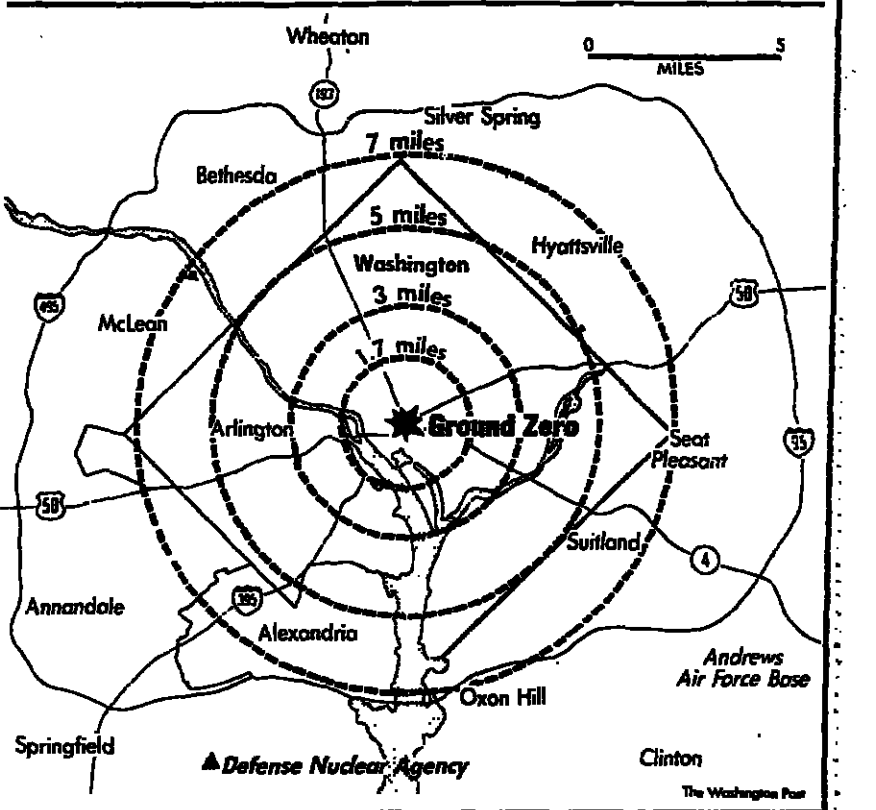
The hardening may mean redesigning electronic circuits or using materials less vulnerable to Soviet attack. Several years ago, for example, the army discovered that even if helicopters could survive a modest blast, some windshield wipers were so vulnerable that the pilots would be killed by flying glass, according to DNA officials. As a result, the helicopters were given tougher windshields.

The sword cuts both ways, however. The Defense Nuclear Agency's testing is in search of not only a better defense but also a more lethal offense—in some respects, a better nuclear mousetrap.

Last year, a contractor was hired to study why the Allied bombing of Dresden and some other cities in World War II created a great vortex of flame called a firestorm, but not at Tokyo, where the staggered bombing raids ignited a

| THE ARMS RACE | | |
|--|------|----------|
| YEAR IN WHICH SUPERPOWERS ACQUIRED WEAPONS | | |
| | U.S. | U.S.S.R. |
| Atomic Bomb | 1945 | 1949 |
| Intercontinental Bomber | 1948 | 1955 |
| Hydrogen Bomb | 1954 | 1955 |
| Intercontinental Ballistic Missile | 1958 | 1957 |
| Satellite in Orbit | 1958 | 1957 |
| Submarine Launched Ballistic Missile | 1960 | 1968 |
| Multiple Warhead | 1966 | 1968 |
| Anti-Ballistic Missile | 1968 | 1972 |
| Multiple Independently-Targetable Warhead | 1970 | 1975 |
| Long Range Cruise Missile | 1982 | ? |
| Neutron Bomb | 1983 | ? |

Source: World Military and Social Expenditures



more conventional "line fire" that advanced like a forest fire. The effect of crosswinds and cloud cover was also scrutinized.

Computer codes used to predict hurricanes, which are a kind of natural heat pump, also were perused and plugged into firestorm models. In the next couple of years, the DNA expects to construct computerized models to predict "fire as a kill mechanism" in different types of Soviet cities. Although those cities are not targeted for the sake of destroying cities, the official said, many Soviet military and industrial targets are urban-based.

From outer space to the ocean's depths, the Pentagon is trying to get a peek at what World War III might be like. Among the experiments and studies undertaken by the Defense Nuclear Agency:

- Volcanic explosions in Indonesia and Mount St. Helens have been looked at to gauge effects of dust and ash from a nuclear explosion on jet aircraft and cruise missile engines. "So far, the problem doesn't look as bad as we thought it might be," said Marvin C. Atkins, DNA's deputy director.
- The navy and the Defense Nuclear Agency periodically conduct shock tests on the ability of warships, such as the guided-missile cruiser USS Arkansas, to withstand underwater nuclear explosions (a ship floating 1,000 feet [304 meters] from a 20-kiloton detonation, for example, would have to ride out a wave 94 feet high).

- U.S. commanders in Europe are being armed with hand-held computers which the DNA has programmed with all the information formerly contained in "Effects Manual 1," or EM1, a thick, classified bible of what happens when various nuclear weapons are detonated. A commander trying to determine whether fallout from U.S. tactical nuclear weapons would drift onto his troops could punch his computer rather than thumb through the cumbersome EM1 volume.

Direct Course was the code-name for touching off huge explosions without violating the U.S.-Soviet nuclear test ban.

Last October, the DNA heaped 600 tons of explosive fuel oil atop a 166-foot tower in the New Mexico desert, only 3 miles from the Trinity site where the first atomic bomb exploded in 1945, and detonated the oil. Like artifacts in an open-air pharaoh's tomb, tanks, trucks and sundry military paraphernalia

were piled in the desert around the tower. A pit 20 feet deep and 50 feet wide was filled with water to simulate a port where model submarines were berthed to see whether they survived better submerged or afloat. Several dozen anthropomorphic manikins with stress gauges in their heads and chests were deployed to see how soldiers would fare in the "nuclear environment."

Direct Course was a relatively small one-kiloton blast. In the summer of 1985, however, the Defense Nuclear Agency plans an 8-kiloton test code-named Minor Scale, which will build on the results of Direct Course with increasingly sophisticated experiments.

Putting results from the two tests together will allow the Pentagon to project scaling codes to predict how an M-1 tank, for example, would hold up in a 50-kiloton blast.

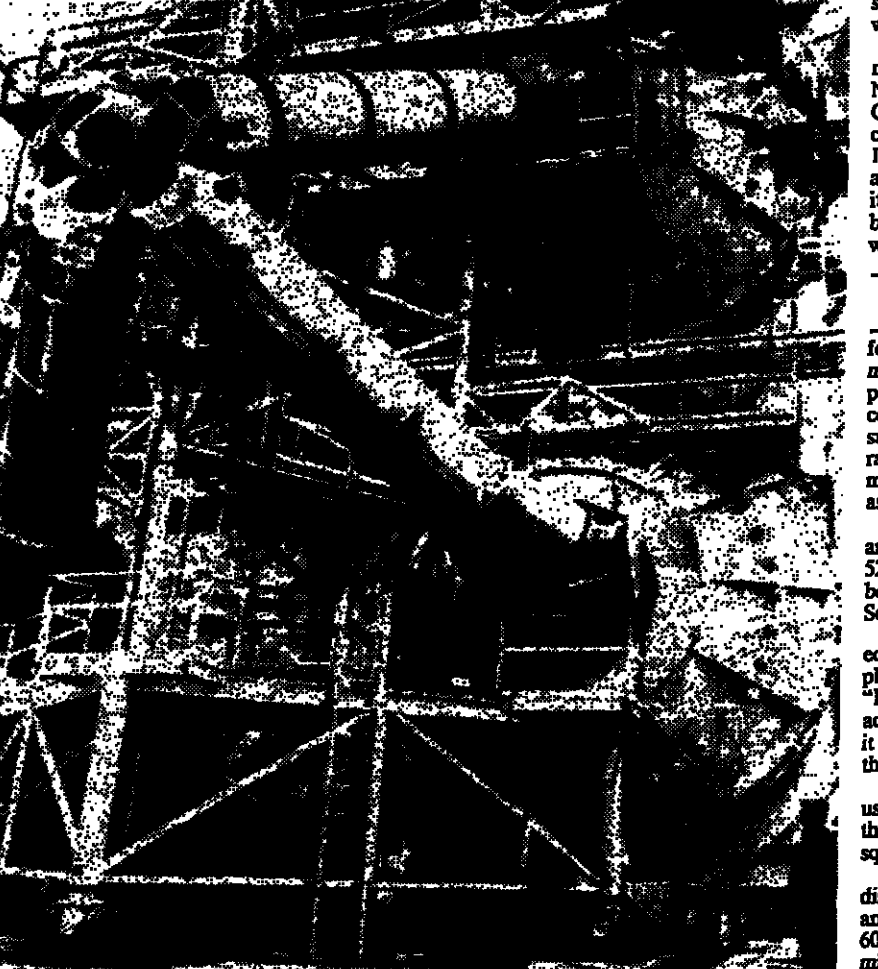
According to a defense official, the Pentagon also has asked that a quarter of the desert area be reserved for tests of the mobile hardened ballistic missile launcher. The launcher would tote the single-warhead Midgetman missile proposed as a successor to the 10-warhead MX.

For the Direct Course test, the desert was littered with three-dimensional figures, some only a few inches high, which were prototypes of the launcher's design. More sophisticated figures, one-fifth scale instead of the one-20th scale of the one-kiloton blast, will be arrayed at Minor Scale.

American scientists are trying to design a launcher that can survive extreme heat and massive overpressures. A blast that creates 100 pounds per square inch (psi) of overpressure also unleashes winds of 1,400 mph.

The Pentagon has asked for desert space at Minor Scale, where the blast will simulate nuclear overpressures from 5 to 200 psi, the defense official said. Most buildings collapse at 5 psi; a tank barrel will bend like straw at 70 psi, and it is now considered almost impossible to prevent any surface vehicle from being lifted or tumbled at 100 psi.

In a perpetual hunt for what it calls "fidelity" in nuclear testing, the Defense Nuclear Agency has big plans. Aurora, the gamma ray machine in White Oak, will be enlarged to accommodate M-1 tanks and Bradley fighting vehicles. In gauging how big to make the new test chamber, scientists used the space shuttle's cargo bay as a guideline so military satellites and other space machines can be bombarded by Aurora.



Named for Roman goddess of dawn, Aurora tests missile resistance to radiation.

Cocaine Use Raises Serious Concern at U.S. Boarding Schools

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—A dozen teen-agers are sprawled on wing chairs and couches in a dormitory living room amid a litter of lacrosse sticks, tennis rackets and textbooks. They are clean-cut, ambitious students headed for Ivy League colleges.

With their allowances, they buy cocaine and they "party" on weekends, sometimes in their rooms at their exclusive Massachusetts preparatory school and sometimes in the discotheques of New York or Boston.

"It used to be such a big thing to have it," says a 16-year-old girl. "Now everyone's so blasé." "Cocaine is more of a preppy drug," a 17-year-old boy says. "It's the radical thing, the new cool thing. I never met anybody who was really messed up by cocaine."

On May 4, news broke that 14 students had been expelled from Choate Rosemary Hall School in Wallingford, Connecticut, and that one was arrested on a charge of taking part in a scheme to smuggle a pound of pure cocaine, worth \$500,000, into the country from Venezuela. He pleaded not guilty to the charge of criminal possession of a controlled substance. On May 10, the Ethel Walker School for girls in Simsbury, Connecticut, turned out six students for cocaine use.

In the rare public spotlight thrown on the campuses of the New England boarding schools, many headmasters have re-examined their policies on drugs and alcohol, as well as their role "in loco parentis," with its delicate balance between trust and discipline.

"Coke is promising to be to the 1980s what marijuana was to the '70s," said Robert Dupont, the president of the American Council for Drug Education in Rockville, Maryland.

Mr. Dupont, the former director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, said, "It's coming through the same door, the perception that it's harmless. It's not true."

"Cocaine is the most powerfully reinforcing of all the drugs," he said. "These kids don't have a clue of what they're fooling around with."

In interviews, administrators, faculty members, counselors and students from a dozen Northeastern boarding schools spoke candidly about the problems they, their students and the students' parents are facing.

"Some people think it's a pristine existence, that they can protect youngsters from problems by having them go away to fine prep schools," said Paul R. Mahoney, dean of students at Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, New Hampshire. "But we all have the same problems with drugs and alcohol."

Cocaine is the fastest growing drug among high school students. The number of seniors

using it nationally has doubled since 1976, according to statistics compiled by the University of Michigan, while marijuana use has dropped and alcohol use has remained steady.

Experts believe that cocaine is penetrating more deeply at private boarding schools and affluent suburban public high schools.

"It's expensive and these kids have the money," said David Cobb, dean of students at Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts.

A faculty member at Deerfield Academy in Massachusetts agreed: "It's a status symbol and our kids think status symbols are important."

Interviews would suggest that only a small proportion of students on any given campus use the drug and that the problem exists in different degrees at different schools. But its growing popularity among students has sent a chill through administration offices everywhere.

Drug experts say cocaine can cause psychosis, psychological addiction and serious medical problems, from nasal injury to liver and lung damage.

"It's one of the things that keeps you from sleeping at night," said Thomas Wilcox, the headmaster of Concord Academy in Concord, Massachusetts. "It's a new drug that has entered the scene about which we know very little and what we do know is scary."

Mr. Wilcox said he had known since last winter, when teachers found four grams of co-

caine on an overnight ski trip to Stowe, that a small group of his 320 students was using the drug.

He warned all his students that the illegal drug industry regarded "preppies as a perfect market" because they often had pocket money to buy drugs.

"It's one thing if Wilcox tells them coke is bad," the headmaster said, wryly. "It's another thing if they think they're being used."

When the first wave of drugs arrived on these cloistered campuses in the late 1960s, school administrators and faculty members were at a loss.

"We threw kids out right and left in those days," Stephen G. Kurtz of Exeter said. "We didn't know what else to do except wring their necks and throw them out."

Enrollment at the private boarding schools dropped sharply in the early 1970s. "The joke was that Daddy was afraid that the prep schools were not doing as good a job of 'in loco parentis' with Junior as they should, and Junior was afraid that they were," Mr. Wilcox said.

Even when enrollments began to climb again after a few years, the schools were wary of alarming trustees, alumni and parents by airing drug and alcohol problems.

But gradually, as a new generation of faculty members and headmasters took over, most schools began to change their approach.

"The old scare tactics, 'You'll ruin your life if you do anything,' didn't turn out to be true and it undermined our credibility," said Donald W. McNemar, the Andover headmaster. "Now we try to train kids to make responsible choices."

They began to increase supervision again and tighten rules. School infirmaries became comprehensive health centers, and staff psychologists were hired. Classes offering sophisticated health information, and frank discussions on drugs were added to curriculums.

Rules were altered to encourage students to talk to teachers on a confidential basis about their own problems or those of other students.

Freedom From Chemical Dependency and the Phoenix House Foundation in New York now visit scores of campuses every year, using rehabilitated addicts to instruct faculty members and students on the dangers of various drugs.

Most of all, headmasters began to encourage confrontation and discussion. "We've gotten pretty good at having an off-the-record conversation with the kids we suspect before they're actually caught," Mr. Cobb of Andover said. "And we've gotten pretty aggressive in confronting the kids and conducting room searches if we've got reason to think they're dealing."

At Concord, Mr. Wilcox has taken this approach the furthest. "We confront students that we think may be in trouble and suggest a formal

evaluation with a professional," he said. He has also begun calling parents and telling them if he has suspicions. "I tell them: 'I'd like to share with you some hearsay about your son or daughter. If it's not true, it will never go past this room.'"

"Fifteen years ago, drug use was a political statement," Mr. Dupont, the drug specialist, said. "Today it's totally casual. The only reason kids use drugs is they like the feeling."

Mrs. Mahoney of Freedom From Chemical Dependency said cocaine was "on 99 percent of the campuses."

Some teachers like the new openness; others find it disconcerting. A teacher at Deerfield complained: "You're in a bind because what you're saying to the kid is, 'If I catch you blatantly using, I'll turn you in, but if I know about it, you can talk to me until I catch you. It's hypocritical.'"

"These kids come out of a social milieu where more and more of their parents are abusing drugs, too," a teacher at Deerfield said.

Bruce McClellan, the headmaster of Lawrenceville School in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, said he switched from punishing students on probation to suspending them as a way of making parents pay attention.

Another headmaster recalled that when he cautioned a student about cocaine, the answer was: "Well, why shouldn't I? My parents do."

| NYSE Most Actives | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low |
| Travelers | 1,121 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| IBM | 1,057 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| AT&T | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |

| Dow Jones Averages | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| Indus | 11,150 | 11,150 | 11,150 |
| Comp | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Trans | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Chem | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Auto | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Food | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Pharm | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Health | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Energy | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Telecom | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| NYSE Index | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |

| NYSE Closing | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Vol. | High | Low | Close |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |

| AMEX Diaries | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| NASDAQ Index | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| AMEX Most Actives | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| NYSE Most Actives | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low |
| Travelers | 1,121 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| IBM | 1,057 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| AT&T | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |

N.Y. Stock Prices Down Slightly

United Press International
NEW YORK — An afternoon rally fizzled and prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell Tuesday in moderate trading swelled by several large block trades that indicated institutions were dumping unwanted issues at the end of the second quarter.
 Analysts said investors still were bothered by high interest rates and uncertainty about the course of the economy.
 Walt Disney was battered for the second consecutive session after paying to block financier Saul Steinberg's takeover bid. Other issues involved in mergers scored, however.
 The Dow Jones industrial average, down 10 points at midsession, fell 5.08 points to 1,110.53. It had been down only a point at mid-afternoon before falling again. It plunged 15.64 Monday, the worst loss in five weeks.
 Several analysts said they thought the Dow industrials would drop below the 1,100 mark in the near future and fall to the 1,050 level before the 1984 slide reaches a climax.
 Declines led advances, 1,005-510, among the 1,975 issues traded. Volume totaled 84.7 million shares, up from 69 million traded Monday.
 "We're in the last couple of weeks of the second quarter, and portfolio managers are unloading their unwanted stocks," said Trude Latimer of Evans & Co. "It looked like they made lists of what they wanted to sell and began dumping them early in the day."
 Bonds edged up a bit in the early going after federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, eased to 10 1/2 percent from 11 1/2 percent Monday. But the move was not significant.
 Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said he

and President Ronald Reagan expect interest rates to decline during the summer as the economy slows. Mr. Regan also said he was hopeful that Argentina and the IMF would be able to renegotiate its debt.
 Walt Disney, the second-most-active NYSE-listed issue, off 3 1/4 to 50 1/4. The stock plunged 10 1/2 Monday as Disney agreed to buy back the 11.1 percent of its stock held by Saul Steinberg.
 Travelers Corp. was the most active issue, off 1/4 to 27 1/4 with a block of 3.85 million shares traded at 29 1/4. Mobil Corp. was third, off 1/4 to 26 1/4 with a block of 2 million shares trading at 26 1/4.
 Aetna Life was fourth, up 1/4 to 29 1/4 after a block of 1.3 shares traded at 29 1/4. Cigna Corp. lost 1/4 to 31 1/4 with a block of 1.3 shares at 31 1/4.
 National Medical Enterprises dropped 1 1/4 to 20 1/4 after a block of 1 million shares traded at 20 1/4.
 AT&T rose 1/4 to 15 1/4. A U.S. Court of Appeals ruled the Federal Communications Commission acted properly in setting long-distance access charges that will be imposed on millions of residential and business telephone users.
 IBM, which dropped 1 1/4 Monday, added 1/4 to 104 1/4. IBM said it would take a strong stand on European Community charges that it blocked competition illegally.
 Continental Illinois lost 1/4 to 6 1/4 when Chemical Bank said it was not interested in acquiring it.
 Occidental Petroleum shed 1/4 to 31 1/4 in active trading. The stock slipped 1/4 in heavy trading Monday and Oxy officials could not explain the activity. But some traders said merger rumors have cropped up again.

| NYSE Most Actives | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low |
| Travelers | 1,121 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| IBM | 1,057 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| AT&T | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |

| AMEX Diaries | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| NASDAQ Index | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| NYSE Most Actives | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low |
| Travelers | 1,121 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| IBM | 1,057 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| AT&T | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |

| Dow Jones Averages | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| Indus | 11,150 | 11,150 | 11,150 |
| Comp | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Trans | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Chem | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Auto | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Food | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Pharm | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Health | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Energy | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Telecom | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| NYSE Index | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |

| AMEX Diaries | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
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| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| NASDAQ Index | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| NASDAQ | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| AMEX Most Actives | | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
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| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| NYSE Most Actives | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| Symbol | Vol. | High | Low |
| Travelers | 1,121 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| IBM | 1,057 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| AT&T | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Amgen | 1,057 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |

| Dow Jones Averages | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| Indus | 11,150 | 11,150 | 11,150 |
| Comp | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Trans | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Chem | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Auto | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Food | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Pharm | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Health | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Energy | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| Telecom | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |

| NYSE Index | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |
| NYSE | 2,450 | 2,450 | 2,450 |

| AMEX Diaries | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Index | High | Low | Close |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,150 |
| AMEX | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,15 |

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.S.-Style Strategic Plans
Come Late to Europeans

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — U.S.-style strategic planning is coming to Europe. A case in point: British Petroleum PLC's corporate planning department is applying the latest in strategic planning: identifying strategic business units. Many large, overcentralized companies now want to subdivide their businesses into smaller units to better identify which parts of the businesses, in the long term, are profitable. Oil companies are facing limits to both oil-industry growth and diversification out of the oil business. The need is to improve the core business, in this case, oil.

In the oil business, for instance, company analysts believe that lubricants and gasoline constitute the same profit center. Now BP planners suggest that lubricants may not be subject to the same patterns of consumer demand as gasoline. So it may be better to consider lubricants a separate strategic business unit.

But, like many other companies with large corporate planning departments involved in strategic planning, BP hasn't decided what to do — if anything — if the planners say that a given strategic business unit isn't profitable or doesn't fit into the company's long-term strategy.

"The less profitable activities could, in theory, be hived off," says B.H.D. Osborne, senior planner at BP. "But right now we are arguing about what is a strategic business unit and what's not. Once we agree, we will monitor their performance."

BP operates the way that many other large European companies do: There is a large gap between strategic planning, the theory and practice, and the corporate will to do anything about it. At the same time, European companies have started to exhibit a greater interest in a methodical approach to strategic planning, and U.S. management-consultant firms with London offices are hoping to capitalize on this trend.

Already, young, U.S.-managed consulting firms, such as Strategic Planners Associates in Geneva and PA Strategy Partners in London, have joined the ranks of the big U.S. corporate strategists already well established in Europe — McKinsey & Co., Bain & Co. and Boston Consulting Group.

Because strategic choices are often difficult ones — selling off assets — most large corporations both in the United States and in Europe have been slow in implementing their own or outside advice.

"A lot of strategic analysis goes down the drain," says Michael E. Porter, a professor at the Harvard Business School and a leading authority on competitive strategy. "I refuse to consult with any company not willing to set up an internal network team with me. It has to be a line process, not a staff process."

Says a London-based U.S. management consultant: "We believe there is a terrible corporate inertia. We wouldn't work unless we were brought in by senior management. It's not about corporate inertia, it's about corporate inertia."

"Sometimes the best clients are new chief executives," says James A. Lawrence, of PA Strategy Partners. "There has been a firm sweep of the broom. It's more likely that a decision will result."

Five years ago Boston Consulting Group first sold the idea of strategic planning to U.S. companies.

"By 1976, all U.S. corporate planners knew all the theoretical ideas," says a U.S. management consultant. "But almost no companies used them."

It took innovative corporations, a hard sell by new management consulting firms — like Bain & Co. — willing to guarantee to chief executives that their shareholders would make money out of their advice, as well as the competitive pressures of the 80s, to get many U.S. companies to implement some of the strategic ideas they had been paying for.

Now that competitive pressures have increased in European countries, too, U.S. management consulting firms expect their volume to grow in Europe.

"The degree of penetration of consulting companies is significantly less in Europe than it is in the U.S.," says Ronald A. Sandberg of Booz, Allen & Hamilton in London. Says Mr. Porter: "There hasn't nearly been the response to strategic planning in (Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Creusot
Is Said to
Reject Aid

Bankruptcy Move
By Firm Is Seen

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Senior government officials and trade union sources said Tuesday that they expected Creusot-Loire, France's privately owned steel and engineering group, to proceed with bankruptcy proceedings started in April and announce the move Wednesday.

The government officials said Didier Peneu-Valencienne, Creusot-Loire's chairman, had rejected a government financing proposal during a meeting with bankers Tuesday.

But a government official, citing later consultations with shareholders, said, "The future of Creusot-Loire has not yet been decided... the situation is confused and remains in a state of flux."

The company was consulting with its shareholders Tuesday on the government financing proposal to avert the group's liquidation.

French banking sources said they had expected Mr. Peneu-Valencienne to announce his intention to press ahead with bankruptcy proceedings Tuesday afternoon. But the news conference was rescheduled without any explanation for Wednesday morning.

The latest government proposal was made to Creusot-Loire late Monday by the Interministerial Committee for Industrial Restructuring on behalf of a group of nationalized banks, government sources said. It provides that if Creusot-Loire's shareholders were unable to put up 800 million francs (\$130 million) in aid for the highly indebted company as was suggested last Wednesday, the banks would be prepared to lend 500 million francs.

But such a new loan would be linked to a condition that new shareholders, primarily state-owned banks, would be allowed to become owners in the company, possibly winding up with a majority interest.

The European-Schneider holding company now is the controlling shareholder in Creusot-Loire. Schneider is, in turn, controlled by French and Belgian holding companies, banks, insurance companies, industrial groups and individuals.

The government, through the banks, also is prepared to renegotiate a 5.5 billion-franc rescue package signed last November, government sources said. The plan would lead to the conversion of loans and other government aid previously agreed to into about 4 billion francs of capital stock.

It was not immediately clear how the talks on the latest offers would affect bankruptcy proceedings that were initiated by Creusot-Loire in the Commercial Tribunal of Paris, which granted the company a two-month moratorium on paying its debts.

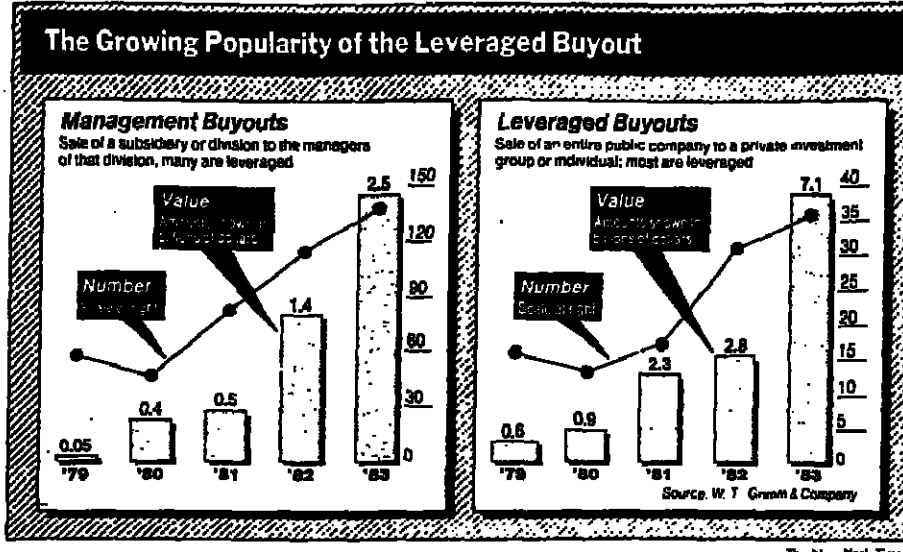
The court has been examining various plans for reorganizing the company, and it gave Creusot-Loire until June 13 to prepare its restructuring plan. The moratorium is to remain in effect until July 13.

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Amid Other Worries, U.S. Banks
Grow Wary of Leveraged Buyouts

By Daniel F. Cuff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a U.S. banking industry already made anxious by Third World loans and the rescue of Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., the fast pace of leveraged buyouts, which by some estimates total \$10 billion so far this year, is adding to bankers' anxiety.

The buyouts produce a heavy new credit demand for what some critics call "nonproductive loans" — funds that do not create new assets but change the ownership of existing assets. And that demand comes on top of the huge mergers and acquisitions that have already topped \$35 billion to \$40 billion in loans this year.

"In general," said Charles R. Wolf, a professor at the Columbia Business School, "banks are looking at leveraged buyouts with a little more caution, if only because events such as Continental Illinois and the kind of panic that swept the banking system a few weeks ago have raised the red flag about the lending practices of banks."

An executive vice president at a major New York City bank, who did not wish to be identified, also said the "risk profile" had risen for leveraged buyouts, in which a company's assets are used as collateral for funds to buy up its shares. Con-

sequently, he said, banks are now studying and "managing" their leveraged buyout exposure more carefully.

"There's less money around today for the deals, but the good ones will get done," he said. One reason they will get done is that banks are shying away from lending to the Third World and trying to increase their corporate loan activity.

Conventional working-capital borrowings "just aren't there," said George P. Clayton, executive vice president of Fleet National Bank in Providence, Rhode Island. "And as always, bankers are on the lookout for ways to profitably employ their funds. Leveraged buyouts carry a little bit better interest rate than other types of lending, so there is a great temptation to load up."

The leading lender in leveraged buyouts, bankers say, is Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., with more than \$2 billion tied up in them. Citicorp is said to have \$1 billion invested in them. Other major players have been Continental Illinois, First Chicago and Bankers Trust.

Whether Manufacturers Hanover sees any undue risk in these loans is not known, since it declines to discuss its leveraged-buyout policies. The bank, however, recently issued a glowing report on what it sees as the salutary effect that (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

BAe Ends Talks With Thorn EMI on Merger

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Aerospace PLC ended its four-week merger talks with Thorn EMI PLC Tuesday, rejecting a tentative offer valuing BAe at about \$200 million (\$1.1 billion).

But BAe left open the possibility of a merger with General Electric Co. of Britain, which is unrelated to the U.S. company of the same name. Prompted by Thorn's move, GEC announced 11 days ago that it was interested in either acquiring BAe or expanding its cooperation with the maker of missiles, aircraft and satellites.

GEC said Wednesday that its position was unchanged. Bernard Friend, BAe's finance director, said his company was awaiting proposals from GEC.

Peter Laister, Thorn's chairman, said the company was reviewing the situation. Mr. Laister had put a high priority on acquiring BAe in an attempt to turn Thorn into an international giant and broaden its product line and geographical spread. But investment analysts said they doubted Thorn could gain control of BAe without that company's backing, especially con-

sidering the stock market's negative reaction to the proposal.

Reflecting uncertainty over whether GEC would make a bid, BAe shares closed at 365 pence a share, down 18 pence from Monday, after plunging as low as 350 pence. Thorn rose 15 pence to 557 pence, while GEC shed 2 pence, closing at 180 pence.

BAe said it considered inadequate an indication from Thorn that it might swap three Thorn shares for every four BAe shares. Based on recent Thorn prices, such a swap would have valued BAe at about 400 pence a share, or a total of \$200 million, and given BAe

shareholders 46 percent of the combined company.

In any case, BAe's Mr. Friend said, "It wasn't a natural fit." He noted that most of Thorn's business is in television sets, video recorders, home appliances and other forms of consumer electronics.

Only about 35 percent of Thorn's 1983 sales of \$2.8 billion came from military electronics.

Referring to Thorn's \$300 million of borrowings, Mr. Friend also questioned whether the proposed merger would have provided much added financial muscle to BAe's cash-hungry businesses.

Though GEC has cash and short-term securities of about \$1.5 billion, analysts were hesitant to bet whether the company would try to buy BAe. Many analysts believe that GEC made its approach mainly because of fear that a Thorn-BAe merger would jeopardize GEC's role as BAe's biggest subcontractor.

With Thorn apparently thwarted, GEC's managing director, Lord Weinstock, "will now feel that the pressure is off him," said John Tysoe of Grieson, Grant & Co.

Analysts also questioned whether GEC and BAe would be able to agree on a price. Richard Taverne of James Capel & Co. speculated that GEC would hesitate to offer more than 350 pence a share.

Nakasone Tries to Ease Trade Fears

By Michael Gehler
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan has sought to ease European concerns about a shift in U.S. trade patterns toward more commerce with the booming nations of the Pacific basin.

"I know that some people in Europe have mixed feelings about the dynamic economic development under way in the Asia-Pacific region, and the increasing attention which the United States is giving to this region," he said.

"But we should not think in terms of the Atlantic versus the Pacific, or Europe versus Asia. It is not a question of one against the other," he said in a speech Monday before the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

Mr. Nakasone instead portrayed the U.S. involvement with Asia as a natural development. "The Asia-Pacific region includes the United States," he said and predicted that the strengthening of that link will benefit all Western economies and that continuation of overall growth in the Pacific would be "impossible without cooperation and interdependence with Western Europe."

Last year, for the first time, U.S. trade with Japan and the other nations around the rim of the Pacific exceeded trade with Western Europe.

The Japanese prime minister, who remained in London after the seven-nation economic summit meeting that concluded Saturday and who met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain on Monday, also cautioned Europeans not to look at Asia as a monolithic block of economic power.

Mr. Nakasone said Japan's relations with Moscow "are strained," not only because of disputes over what he called "Japan's northern territories," but also because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the deterioration in East-West relations that followed.

Still, he said, "the more strained our relations become, the more important it is that we patiently maintain and strengthen our dialogue with the Soviet Union."

Mr. Nakasone talked of his efforts to promote friendly relations with China, adding that "if China is to succeed, peace in the region and realistic and independent Chinese policies must be maintained."

Argentina's Letter to the IMF Shows
Few Indications of Austerity Measures

By Geri Smith
United Press International

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's economic program, seen to the International Monetary Fund over the objections of the fund's technicians, shows few signs of austerity measures.

Argentina on Monday sent its letter of intent directly to the IMF managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, bypassing the staff that normally would approve the program first.

Although the government promised to increase domestic taxes, improve tax collection and cut government spending, officials remained firm in their promise to raise real wages in Argentina by 6 to 8 percent.

Economics Minister Bernardo Grinspun handed out copies of the letter Monday night at a press conference that was attended by representatives of most Argentine political parties, including the worker-oriented Peronist party. He earlier had given the letter to the director of IMF operations in the Western Hemisphere, Eduardo Wiesner.

"The Argentine republic will honor its tradition of complying with all its obligations," the letter to Mr. de Larosiere said.

But "it should be understood that this does not mean we will adopt commitments that condition our sovereignty in the management of our domestic problems," it said.

The letter said the six-month-old government's efforts to cut spending had slashed the budget deficit from 16.5 percent of the gross domestic product in the final quarter of 1983 to 9.6 percent in the second quarter of 1984. GDP is the value of a nation's domestic output.

The government acknowledged that "economic recovery will not be possible until the inflationary phenomenon is combated." Inflation now is running at an annual rate of 568 percent.

Government attempts to reduce tax evasion and increase government revenue had been "disappointing" so far, but the letter promises regular increases in public tariffs, gasoline prices and other income-producing taxes.

With the 1984 trade deficit estimated at \$2.8 billion and the 1985 deficit believed to be \$3.7 billion, Argentine officials said the country

would have no choice but to reschedule foreign debt payments falling due in the next two years and to negotiate lower interest rates and spreads by banks.

An IMF agreement is needed before Argentina's \$20 billion of bank loans will be renegotiated. The \$4.5 billion foreign debt that is due in the 1983-84 fiscal year.

■ Deadline Put Back
Mr. Grinspun said Tuesday that the tentative deadline of June 30 for a global rescheduling of Argentina's foreign debt had been put back to an unspecified time, Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.

Because his country has not been able to reach agreement with IMF representatives, he said, negotiations with the fund would only now be beginning. For that reason, he added, the June 30 deadline would be delayed.

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Prices in U.S. dollars
Quote as of June 8, 1984

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U.S. Trade Panel
Advises Limit on
Steel Imports

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Trade Commission recommended Tuesday that President Ronald Reagan order sharp restrictions in steel imports to give the domestic industry a chance to modernize and become internationally competitive.

The ITC's recommendation affects major steel products and would cover about 70 percent of the value of steel imports last year.

The ITC will vote in a month on what kind of remedies — quotas, tariffs or a combination — it will recommend and for how long they should remain in effect. Alfred E. Eckes, chairman of the ITC, said restrictions could be imposed for up to five years.

The ITC decision is a difficult one for Mr. Reagan. He will have to decide whether to impose the import restrictions in the middle of his re-election campaign.

Political observers see Mr. Reagan under intense pressure to go along with the ITC to gain votes in industrial states where the influence of organized labor is believed to be strong.

But he will also face pressure from major trading partners, including Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, who contend that they need to export steel to pay their heavy debts to Western lending institutions.

The ITC decision was hailed immediately by Donald H. Trautlein, chairman of Bethlehem Steel Corp., and Lynn Williams, president of the United Steelworkers of America. Their organizations asked the ITC for trade relief under

a law that provides protection to U.S. industries who have suffered substantial injury because of imports.

Mr. Williams called the decision "a positive step" for the industry that will generate cash flow for modernization and help employment. About half the nation's 400,000 steelworkers are out of work.

Mr. Trautlein said it is unlikely that import relief will generate "a significant number" of new jobs.

Comecon
Opens Talks
In Moscow

United Press International

MOSCOW — Leaders of 10 Socialist countries met in Moscow Tuesday for an economic summit expected to focus on developing high technology to free the East bloc from dependence on the West.

President Konstantin U. Chernenko greeted the heads of state attending the three-day meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, known as Comecon. President Fidel Castro of Cuba was the only leader absent and was represented by Rafael Rodriguez, a vice president.

Television news showed footage of the meeting, but no details were given.

A summit declaration was not expected until the conclusion Thursday, but it was believed there would be a political response to last week's London economic summit.

Western diplomats said the major thrust of the conference would be Moscow's drive to free the East bloc from dependence on Western goods and technology, a push many East European countries would resist.

"Moscow wants a show of political unity," one diplomat said. Pravda said the solution to the East bloc's dependence was cooperative agreements in the fields of electronics, microprocessing, robotics and equipment for atomic power stations.

Comecon includes the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies, Romania, Hungary, Poland, East Germany, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, as well as Cuba, Mongolia and Vietnam. Delegates from Angola, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Laos, Mozambique, South Yemen and Ethiopia are observing.

Analysts were hesitant to bet whether the company would try to buy BAe. Many analysts believe that GEC made its approach mainly because of fear that a Thorn-BAe merger would jeopardize GEC's role as BAe's biggest subcontractor.

With Thorn apparently thwarted, GEC's managing director, Lord Weinstock, "will now feel that the pressure is off him," said John Tysoe of Grieson, Grant & Co.

Analysts also questioned whether GEC and BAe would be able to agree on a price. Richard Taverne of James Capel & Co. speculated that GEC would hesitate to offer more than 350 pence a share.

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CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on June 12, excluding fees.
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 400 P.M. EDT.

| | U.S. | DM | FF | £ | Yen | Sw. | Sc. | DK | Nor. |
|--------------|-------|--------|------|------|--------|------|------|------|------|
| Amsterdam | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Brussels | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Milan | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Paris | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| New York | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| London | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Stockholm | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Copenhagen | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Norway | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Sweden | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Denmark | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Switzerland | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Italy | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Spain | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Portugal | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Greece | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Turkey | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Japan | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| South Africa | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| India | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Pakistan | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Bangladesh | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Sri Lanka | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |
| Malaysia | 2.865 | 112.25 | 24.5 | 0.15 | 163.25 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.35 |

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Chemical
Won't Pursue
Continental

NEW YORK — Chemical New York Corp., said Tuesday that it decided not to pursue further negotiations for the possible acquisition of Continental Illinois Corp.

Valter V. Shipley, Chemical's chairman, said, "There were a number of positive elements which made a merger attractive, but after thorough analysis we concluded that, on balance, the combination is incompatible with the long-term strategic goals of Chemical."

Chemical had been invited by Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and the Federal Reserve Board to make a bid for Continental Illinois Corp., a spokesman said, but talks with never reached a stage of discussing a price.

The FDIC, Federal Reserve, the controller of the currency and state banks put together a \$7.5-billion plan for Continental Illinois last month.

In Los Angeles, A. Robert Abboud, president of Occidental Petroleum Corp. and former chairman of First Chicago Corp., denied report that he is "heading up a rescue mission" for Continental. In a statement, Mr. Abboud said he was consulted by Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. "to lend his expertise and knowledge in [the] effort to analyze the Continental Illinois Bank situation."

The published report said Mr. Abboud and Drexel Burnham were contemplating a buyout.

COMPANY NOTES

After Hawley Hale Stores Inc. its board will consider asking shareholders to change the company's incorporation to Delaware in California to eliminate cumulative voting in the election of directors and prevent Limited Inc. from gaining seats on the board. After Hawley recently withdrew a cover bid by Limited.

Gibson Greetings Inc. said Tuesday that it had no indication that there is any change planned in the agreement to sell out to Walt Disney Productions. Now that Disney decided to repurchase its stock, questions had arisen over whether Disney also plans to go ahead with the Gibson purchase.

Hitachi Ltd.'s payments to International Business Machines Corp. part of a lawsuit settlement have been declining, Hitachi executives say. Hitachi agreed last autumn to pay IBM \$2 million to \$4 million a month for eight years to settle a lawsuit that charged Hitachi with using software that too closely resembled IBM software. But Hitachi is developing software to replace that for which it is paying IBM, and as the use of Hitachi's software becomes more widespread, its payments to IBM can be reduced under the agreement.

Trilogy Inc. Cancels Project
To Develop New Computer

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Trilogy Ltd., the high-technology company started by Gene M. Amdahl four years ago to build an extremely fast mainframe computer that would rival IBM's top-of-the-line machines, has announced cancellation of the project.

The announcement Monday by the company, which is based in Cupertino, California, came after a series of technical problems forced numerous delays in development of the machine, which was being built around large-scale silicon wafers that can hold far more circuitry than conventional microchips.

Trilogy said it had made its decision "as a result of a comprehensive review of its computer development program and the anticipated competition in the computer marketplace." But it said it would continue to develop its chip-making technology, called "water scale integration," and seek other uses for it.

Analysts and others in the industry said the cancellation was a sharp blow to Mr. Amdahl, the Amdahl Computer founder who is widely regarded as one of the most brilliant computer engineers in the United States.

Monday's announcement appeared to be not only a defeat for Trilogy but also a setback for three major IBM competitors that invested heavily in the company in return for access to the technology.

The three are Sperry Corp., which invested about \$40 million in the company and holds 15 percent of the equity; Digital Equipment Corp., which bought a 9-percent stake for \$24 million; and CII-Honeywell Bull, the French multinational company, which spent \$13 million on a 7-percent share.

Bankers Trust
Planning Sale

NEW YORK — Bankers Trust Co. said Tuesday that it would negotiate the sale of part of its corporate loan business to National Westminster Bank PLC of Britain.

In addition, NatWest will acquire Bankers Trust's commercial loan facilities in two New York City locations.

In past years, Bankers Trust has sold all except eight of its New York City branches as well as its Upstate banking subsidiaries.

In London, NatWest said its agreement in principle to negotiate the purchase of part of Bankers Trust's corporate loan and deposit portfolio in the U.S. was a further step in the British bank's commitment to developing its presence in the United States.

Monday's announcement was the third piece of bad news from the company in recent months. In January, Castle & Cooke lost a takeover battle for Dr. Pepper, for which it had bid \$581 million.

In April, when it seemed that Castle & Cooke might be a takeover target, it purchased 3.3 million of its own shares from a group of investors headed by Charles E. Hurwitz for \$70.8 million.

Mitsubishi Oil Co. denied on Tuesday a report in the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun that Mitsubishi has contracted to buy 1.4 million barrels of North Sea crude oil for shipment from the Shetlands to Japan early next month. A company spokesman said Mitsubishi retains direct sales contracts with British Petroleum Co. and British National Oil Corp. for a total of 21,000 barrels a day of crude at the official selling price of \$30.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. said it will list its common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the first listing by a U.S. company since 1973. Securities underwriters said Sears shares will be listed in Tokyo from June 29, subject to Finance Ministry approval.

Castle-Cooke
To Sell Some
Of Its Units

By Pamela G. Hollie
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Castle & Cooke Inc., the food company that markets Dole bananas and Bumble Bee tuna, said Monday that it plans to get out of a number of low-return businesses and take a \$78-million after-tax charge against fourth-quarter earnings.

"What we're doing here is cleaning house," said Ian R. Wilson, president and chief executive officer.

For the fiscal year ended June 16, Castle & Cooke will report a \$70-million after-tax loss, the company said. In 1983, the company had a loss of \$49.7 million on revenue of \$1.55 billion.

Besides Dole and Bumble Bee brands, Castle & Cooke also markets B&B of California lettuce and other vegetables. Bumble Bee is one of the operations of which the company is going to divest itself.

Analysts said Bumble Bee has a value of \$40 million to \$60 million. Castle & Cooke also runs a gourmet gift food business, has an equity interest in A&W Root Beer and owns an automatic swimming pool cleaner company, which it plans to sell. It will also divest itself of its palm oil and sugar business in Honduras.

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Malone & Hyde
Accepts Buyout

NEW YORK — Malone & Hyde Inc. said it had accepted an offer from a group led by its chairman and president, Joseph R. Hyde 3d, to purchase the company for \$35 a share, or about \$580 million.

The company said the group included other senior Malone & Hyde executives, as well as the investment concern of Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co.

Malone & Hyde, a food distributor and supermarket operator, said Friday that a group had made a friendly acquisition offer.

Banks in U.S.
More Anxious
On Buyouts

(Continued from Page 9)

leveraged buyouts are having on the U.S. economy.

In a May report titled "A New Ball Game," Manufacturers Hanover's chief economist, Irwin L. Kellner, said buyouts represent no less than a watershed development in the economy. Companies run by manager-owners are spurring productivity, reducing price pressures, driving unemployment down, improving inventory management and decreasing the economy's sensitivity to interest rates, he argued.

In addition to banks, insurance companies, pension funds and other financial institutions also participate in leveraged buyouts. Companies such as Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. that specialize in such buyouts have so far had no trouble in putting together huge pools of funds to spend on the transactions. And Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. plans a fund that would allow individual investors to put their money in buyouts.

Nevertheless, as leveraged buyouts grow increasingly controversial, Mr. Clayton of Fleet National said, there is new scrutiny from boards of directors, Wall Street analysts and regulatory authorities. "Undoubtedly the bank examiners will begin to look at these, just based on the negative amount of publicity," he said.

One of the problems, according to Mr. Wolf, is that "with money freely available for financing, the net result has been to drive up the price paid, and the higher the price, obviously, the more risky the venture becomes."

Another problem comes with rising interest rates. "It strikes me," Mr. Wolf said, "that a large number of buyouts predicated on rates of 11 or 12 percent could well become unprofitable and quite risky at rates of 15 or 16 percent."

Other critics of the leveraged buyout trend say that too much of a company's cash flow goes to repaying debt instead of to capital investment.

But many bankers contend that leveraged-buyout loans are safer than many others.

And they have been around a long time. Mr. Clayton said the bank had been financing medium-sized buyouts for 15 years. "They have been very profitable, as well as attractive transactions," But his bank is being more cautious these days.

"One of those large, well-publicized transactions will get into trouble," he said, "and then there will be the great cry, 'I told you so.'"

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Allegheny International
Appoints Servan-Schreiber

Allegheny International Inc. has appointed Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the French author, economist and political leader, to its board. Allegheny, which is based in Pittsburgh, is a maker of consumer products and high-technology industrial specialties.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber gained international fame in 1967 with the publication of his book "The American Challenge," in which he warned fellow Europeans that America's technological advances and business aggressiveness were a threat to European economies. The book was credited with stirring into action the scientific, economic and political sectors of France and the European Community. He has also written a number of other books.

An engineering graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique, Mr. Servan-Schreiber, as chairman of the World Center in Paris, has aided in placing France in the forefront of global cooperation in technology.

During World War II, he was a fighter pilot in the free French forces. After the war, he became a journalist. He was foreign affairs editor of Le Monde from 1948 to 1953 and founded the publishing house Groupe Express.

Nippon European Bank SA in Brussels has named Masayuki Serizawa deputy general manager. He succeeds Yasumori Fujii, who, as previously reported, was named the bank's managing director. Nippon European Bank is a subsidiary of Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. in Tokyo.

Banco di Napoli International SA in Luxembourg has named Gianpaolo Vigliani managing director. Previously, he was senior representative of Banco di Napoli in London.

National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia has named Frederik O. Crawford director, investment manager division, a new post to be based in New York. He joins the bank July 1. Mr. Crawford currently is with Blyth Eastman Paine Webber International Ltd. in London, where he is executive director, corporate finance.

Solvay & Cie, the Brussels-based chemicals concern, said that Paul-Emmanuel Janssen has resigned as a director and has been succeeded by Daniel Janssen. He was also becomes a member of the executive committee. Also, Jacques Solvay and Paul Washer were re-elected to the board and to the executive committee. Mr. Solvay was also re-elected chairman of the board and of the executive committee.

Christians Bank has appointed Magne Haga deputy managing director, with special responsibility for the international and shipping divisions. Mr. Haga, who takes up his new post on July 1, currently is general manager and head of the shipping division of the Oslo-based bank.

Mercantile Credit Co., the finance house unit of London-based Barclays Bank, has named Stuart Errington executive chairman. He will succeed Douglas Horner, who will retire Jan. 1. Named to succeed Mr. Errington as managing director of Mercantile Credit was Stan Buckley, currently deputy managing director.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. has elected Yuzuru Abe a director. Mr. Abe is president and chief executive officer of Nishin Steel Co., a Japanese steelmaker that recently bought about 10 percent of Wheeling-Pittsburgh.



Kimio Miyasaka, the executive vice president of Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has been named president, succeeding Susumu Ono, who becomes chairman. The current chairman of the Tokyo-based shipping line, Shojiro Kikuchi, will assume the posts of director and board counselor June 29.

Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, has appointed Peter Travers assistant general manager. He is chief manager responsible for the worldwide operations and strategic development of the bank's corporate and international business.

Ivory & Sime PLC, the Scottish fund-management company, has named Allan Munro and Neil Dunn directors. Mr. Munro is in charge of the company's dealing department. Mr. Dunn is involved with the management of U.S. pension funds and investment trust companies.

—IRENDA HAGERTY
In London

Strategic Planning Comes Late to Europe

(Continued from Page 9)

Europe there has been in the U.S. in the last three years. In the U.S. there is fewer pitch to improve competitiveness.

But strategic planning, at least as a buzz phrase, is becoming increasingly popular, mainly in Britain and Scandinavia. More than 200 European corporate planners attended a competitive-strategy meeting in London last week, organized by the Management Center Europe. The seminar was conducted by Mr. Porter like a Harvard schoolclass.

Some European companies have, of course, been doing strategic planning for a long time. Philips NV, the Dutch conglomerate, and

General Electric Co. of Britain are two examples of European companies that have restructured their operations as a result.

U.S. management consultants believe that once the concept is sold to European companies, they will have an easier time implementing a long-term strategy than U.S. corporations. This is because unlike most big U.S. companies, European companies are not subjected to quarterly reviews by their shareholders.

But European companies face different obstacles to strategic planning than do U.S. companies. First, they have to deal with a multitude of government regulations subject to vast changes over any

five-year period. Second, in most European countries, labor legislation makes it much more difficult than it does in the United States to sell off assets.

Some observers wonder whether strategic planning makes any sense, given the wide variety of unpredictable variables.

Technology management is meant to deal with this problem. "The key for European companies is to make enormous investments in technology," says Mr. Porter.

"But with technology they need strategic thinking. European companies have had great difficulty in adopting their technology to the market because they don't have the strategy."

Singapore Airlines
First Class

Thursday

Edward
Roberts
Wall Street
Watch

[illegible]

Golden Bear at Winged Foot: Nicklaus Looks for Revenge and a Fifth U.S. Open Title

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

MAMARONECK, New York—Striding down the first fairway, Jack Nicklaus took the scorecard for Winged Foot's West Course out of the back pocket of his plaid slacks. Quickly, he checked the penciled notes he had made on it 10 years ago for that United States Open, then he glanced toward the rough on the right.

"Big tree, right," he said, "152 yards."

After lining himself up with the tree, he paced off 24 yards to where his drive had stopped on the fairway of the 446-yard hole.

"All right, 128 yards to the front of the green," he said, peering at the flagstick. "About 140 to the hole."

He took an 8-iron out of his green bag, hit a high trajectory, his ball landed on the front of the green and spun to a stop about five feet below the cup.

"I remember playing this hole with a 5-iron," he said, "I guess that was when I hit a 3-wood off the tee. I also remember, don't get it past the hole."

On the same par-4 first hole in the first round of the 1974 U.S. Open, he had a 20-foot birdie putt from above the cup on the huge green that slopes down sharply from back to front over several treacherous humps.

"The cup was right here," he was saying now. "I hit a pretty good putt and it rolled down there, about 25 feet away. That's about all I remember of the golf course. I didn't want to remember anything after that."

He laughed, thinking of how he three-putted three of the first four greens as he shot 75 that day, five strokes over par. He finished in a tie for 10th place at 294, seven strokes behind Hale Irwin, the winner.

Now, in his first practice round for the Open that begins here Thursday, he surveyed his five-foot putt.

"Let's put a little revenge on this



Legend

| Number | Symbol | Description |
|--------|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Circle with dot | tee |
| 2 | Circle with cross | hole |
| 3 | Circle with plus | tee |
| 4 | Circle with asterisk | tee |
| 5 | Circle with x | tee |
| 6 | Circle with dot | tee |
| 7 | Circle with cross | hole |
| 8 | Circle with plus | tee |
| 9 | Circle with asterisk | tee |
| 10 | Circle with x | tee |
| 11 | Circle with dot | tee |
| 12 | Circle with cross | hole |
| 13 | Circle with plus | tee |
| 14 | Circle with asterisk | tee |
| 15 | Circle with x | tee |
| 16 | Circle with dot | tee |
| 17 | Circle with cross | hole |
| 18 | Circle with plus | tee |

Par and Yardage

| Hole | Par | Yardage |
|-------|-----|---------|
| 1 | 4 | 411 |
| 2 | 3 | 216 |
| 3 | 4 | 480 |
| 4 | 5 | 513 |
| 5 | 4 | 324 |
| 6 | 3 | 161 |
| 7 | 4 | 442 |
| 8 | 4 | 426 |
| 9 | 3 | 343 |
| 10 | 4 | 411 |
| 11 | 3 | 216 |
| 12 | 4 | 480 |
| 13 | 5 | 513 |
| 14 | 4 | 324 |
| 15 | 3 | 161 |
| 16 | 4 | 442 |
| 17 | 4 | 426 |
| 18 | 3 | 343 |
| Total | 70 | 6,930 |

'The 1984 U.S. Open course at Winged Foot Golf Club.

bered, smiling, "but at Pebble Beach two years ago, that one didn't get away, it was taken away."

Two years ago, he was sitting in the scorer's tent behind the 18th green, anticipating a possible victory and no worse than a playoff after Tom Watson's tee shot on the short 17th hole bounced into the rough alongside the green. But then Watson chipped the ball into the cup for a birdie 2 and an eventual two-stroke victory.

As a 20-year-old amateur, Nicklaus also finished second in the 1960 Open at Cherry Hills, three strokes behind Palmer and two strokes ahead of Hogan.

"I had a chance at Medinah in 1975, too," he said, "but I double-bogeyed the 16th hole and finished two shots back."

"In the Open, it seems like I've either been right there or I haven't done well, well, in the Open, if you don't play well, you won't be in the Open, you can't scramble."

If he were to win at Winged Foot, he would be the oldest Open champion. Ted Ray, of England, was 43 when he won in 1920 at Inverness in Toledo, Ohio, later the site of Nicklaus's first Open in 1957.

Ever since his 1980 Open victory for his 19th major championship, Nicklaus has talked about how "20

would be a nice round number" for future golfers to shoot at.

With that in mind, some golf people have wondered if Nicklaus were to win his 20th major championship, at Winged Foot or perhaps at St. Andrews in the British Open, he might announce his retirement from competition. But when asked about that speculation, he indicated that he would continue to compete seriously.

"I don't know if I'd retire if I were to win a 20th major, I doubt it," he said. "I'm probably not that smart. When you win, it inspires you to think you're going to win again."

Nicklaus, of course, understands better than anyone that he is not the golfer he once was. That was apparent at Winged Foot on the 442-yard, par-4 eighth hole after his tee shot bounced through the fairway of the dogleg right into the high grass of the left rough. Using a 7-iron, he lofted his ball about 25 feet beyond the cup.

"That's the shot I can't perform anymore," he said. "I used to go to the grass and hit a 4-iron, when I'd walk out there and somebody would say, 'That was a very good lie,' and I'd say, 'What lie?'"

"If the lie is high," he was saying as he walked toward the eighth green, "there's only one guy who can get it out, a gorilla. But if he doesn't have any technique, he can't do it, either."

In explaining how Winged Foot must be played, Nicklaus talked more about the trees than about the thick rough or the elevated greens that the celebrated golf architect, A.W. Tillinghast, surrounded with steep bunkers.

"If you miss the fairway here, the rough is not your problem, the trees are," he said. "You have to keep the ball inside the line of the trees. Otherwise, you don't have a shot to the green."

Walking down the 18th fairway Friday, he talked about another sign of advancing age in a golfer—tension. Not so much the tension of the tournament but the tension in his body. Unable to relieve that tension, he topped a 3-iron about 120 yards at the Bay Hill Classic in March; the next day he veered another 3-iron about 160 yards that buried in a bank.

"The two worst shots," he said, "I've ever seen a golf professional hit."

The next morning, out of the blue, Nicklaus received a letter from a stranger, a sports physiologist in California whose name he has forgotten, who had been watching him on television as he struggled in recent tournaments.

"He noticed I had been clenching my teeth on my swing, which created tension throughout my entire body," Nicklaus said. "He suggested I keep my teeth apart when I was hitting the ball. I have, and it's helped."

When he tees off Thursday at 9:02 A.M. in a threesome with Raymond Floyd and Greg Norman, the Golden Bear will be trying to accomplish something in his 28th consecutive Open as the unchallenged sentimental favorite. His long-time rival, Arnold Palmer, faded to qualify for the year's Open. It is the first time Nicklaus will be playing in the Open without Palmer.

"That's too bad," Nicklaus said. "I always like to see Arnold play."

So did the Open galleries. But without Palmer, the Golden Bear will be the primary attraction for most spectators, ahead of Tom Watson, the PGA Tour's leading money winner, and Larry Nelson, the defending champion.

"Because of his recent record," Nelson said before the Memorial, "it's hard to pick Jack as the man to beat. But even I would like to see Jack win another Open."

And now Jack Nicklaus, pumped up from his victory in the Memorial, is coming into the Open with more confidence than he has had in several years.

"Once you win," he said, "you believe in yourself a lot more."

Perhaps enough to win a record fifth U.S. Open championship.

Red Sox Beat Yankees With 6-Run Rally in 9th

BOSTON—Red Nichols, a pinch hitter, hit a three-run homer with two out as the Boston Red Sox rallied for six runs in the ninth inning Monday night to beat the New York Yankees, 9-6.

It was Boston's fourth straight victory and 11th in the last 13 games.

Mark Clear (5-0), who replaced Bruce Hurst in the ninth inning, got the victory. Jay Howell (1-4), who pitched the last 1 1/2 innings, took the loss.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

eliever Ray Fontenot in the ninth for New York, was the losing pitcher.

The Red Sox trailed, 6-3, entering the ninth inning. After Fontenot gave up a single to Jackie Pomeroy and walked Wade Boggs, he was replaced by Howell. Boggs, who had hit a home run in the eighth, swung single to right to load the bases, and Jim Rice's single to left cut the margin to 6-4.

Tony Armas popped to short. Job Shirley replaced Howell and Mike Easler to fly out to left, but Bill Buckner's two-run single to right tied the score. Nichols, batting for Rich Gedman, then med Shirley's 2-2 pitch into the corner over the left field wall.

Rice and Gedman homered earlier in the game for Boston. Willie Randolph had four hits for the Yankees and scored three runs.

Figures 5, Blue Jays 4

In Toronto, Lou Whitaker hit a two-run homer in the fourth inning to lead the Tigers to their fifth straight win in six games, a 5-4 victory over Toronto. The defeat extended the Blue Jays' losing streak to a season-high five games and topped their eight games behind

Platini Leads French Over Danes, 1-0

PARIS—Michel Platini scored after 78 minutes to lead France to a 1-0 victory over Denmark on Tuesday night in the opening match of the 1984 European championship soccer finals.

Platini's shot was deflected off a defender's head past the Danish goalie, Ole Qvist. It was the 27th goal of Platini's international career.

reer, tying Just Fontaine's all-time French scoring record.

But it was overshadowed by an injury to Denmark's Allan Simonsen and a rough exchange late in the game.

After 44 minutes, as Simonsen and France's Yvon Le Roux went for the ball, the Danish midfielder fell in agony to the ground. He was taken to a hospital, apparently with a broken leg.

Four minutes before the end of the match, Manuel Amoros, a French defender, was sent off.

Amoros appeared to have been fouled by Jesper Olsen and reacted by smacking the Dane with a fierce head butt. He was immediately expelled by the West German referee, Volker Roth, and will miss the next two games of the championships.

The match was watched by a capacity crowd of 47,570 at the Parc des Princes. Play will continue Wednesday night in Lens, where Yugoslavia will play Belgium.

Italian Club Signs Soumess

Liverpool's captain, Graeme Soumess, has signed a three-year contract with the Italian First Division soccer club Sampdoria after receiving a rousing welcome from more than 2,000 fans in Genoa. The Associated Press reported.

"It's fantastic," the 31-year-old midfielder said Monday. "I had never received such a welcome in England, not even when Liverpool won three cups in a single season."

Soumess, a Scottish international, reportedly will get \$350,000 a year for teaming up next season with Sampdoria's English striker, Trevor Francis. Liverpool, the reigning European champion, will get \$1.4 million for Soumess's transfer, sources said.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

IDEAL FOR SHORT TERM STAY, Paris, five bedrooms, studios & 2 rooms, equipped & fitted with modern, 500 sq. ft. on the 1st floor, 2nd floor, 3rd floor, 4th floor, 5th floor, 6th floor, 7th floor, 8th floor, 9th floor, 10th floor, 11th floor, 12th floor, 13th floor, 14th floor, 15th floor, 16th floor, 17th floor, 18th floor, 19th floor, 20th floor, 21st floor, 22nd floor, 23rd floor, 24th floor, 25th floor, 26th floor, 27th floor, 28th floor, 29th floor, 30th floor, 31st floor, 32nd floor, 33rd floor, 34th floor, 35th floor, 36th floor, 37th floor, 38th floor, 39th floor, 40th floor, 41st floor, 42nd floor, 43rd floor, 44th floor, 45th floor, 46th floor, 47th floor, 48th floor, 49th floor, 50th floor, 51st floor, 52nd floor, 53rd floor, 54th floor, 55th floor, 56th floor, 57th floor, 58th floor, 59th floor, 60th floor, 61st floor, 62nd floor, 63rd floor, 64th floor, 65th floor, 66th floor, 67th floor, 68th floor, 69th floor, 70th floor, 71st floor, 72nd floor, 73rd floor, 74th floor, 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OBSERVER

Waiting for the End

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I guess you kids didn't think it was ever going to happen, did you? I was that way myself once. I remember my granddaddy — oh, this was a long time ago — and the old fellow, saying, "Now you ain't going to believe this, Jasper, but you're going to live to see the end of these here Democratic primaries."

And of course I didn't laugh in the old-fashioned way, because we were brought up to respect old folks in those days, not like now. Why, I can remember the Massachusetts primary — none of you'd even been born then — and my granddaddy said, "These primaries are going to end in your lifetime, but by then you'll be all grown up and have children and then turn all gray and have grandchildren, and your mind will be so faded you won't even remember who won the Massachusetts primary."

And I said, "There you err, Grandfather, for I shall never forget who won the Massachusetts primary or what it boded for the future of the nation." What made me so confident, you see, was I'd just watched the television networks tell how important the Massachusetts primary was, and what it boded, and so on. Now of course I've forgotten who won, just like granddaddy predicted, and I suppose everybody else has, too.

All right, I see you smiling. "There never was a Massachusetts primary, and even if there was, it didn't bode anything at all," you're thinking.

Well, let me tell you whippersnappers something. Back in those days there was plenty of boding, and that's because the primaries had candidates worth boding about. Wasn't like now with just three candidates plodding on year after year. Nostradamus, you take the New Hampshire primary — that was before your daddy was born — we had lots of candidates.

George McGovern, John Glenn, Ernest Hollings, Reubin Askew. I know what you're thinking. "Gosh, those are exciting new names and they probably have exciting new faces," you're thinking. "Wouldn't they be more fun to vote for than Hart, Jackson and Mondale?"

That's what they call generation-gap thinking because, you know, back

there in the New Hampshire primary, folks like my granddaddy said, "These McGovern, Glenn, Hollings and Askew fellows aren't new and exciting names and faces like Hart, Jackson and Mondale. Let's not inflict them on the future generations of May and June."

That's why they held Super Tuesday and got rid of all the old, unexciting names and faces which you'd now all love to have back because they'd be such new, exciting names and faces.

As my daddy used to say before the Ohio primary: "The lights are going out all over America on a generation that thought the Illinois primary was important."

Well naturally, he didn't foresee the inevitability of the Idaho beauty contest. I still remember my mother — she never took her eye off the Tuesday night TV as long as she lived — I remember her saying, "It's the Texas primary, father, that will bode the whole story, so quit worrying about the lights going out all over the Illinois primary."

Neither of them lived to see the Texas primary, of course — Americans aged 50 years a week that primary season — but they knew there were great days coming in America.

"In your lifetime," my daddy said, "they'll hold primaries in both California and New Jersey on the same Tuesday. The boding will be tremendous."

And by George, they were right. I hope you kids appreciate how right they were because of these days, just as my granddaddy could boast that he lived through the Iowa caucus, just as my daddy boasted that he could remember the Illinois primary, just as I'm proud to have been around when the Ohio primary boded so fatefully, you'll be able to tell your grandchildren you were there, absolutely there, when Hart, Jackson and Mondale ran out of primaries, caucuses and beauty contests.

And now if you'll forgive an old man, I'll settle down and watch President Reagan mingle with heroic ghosts on the invasion beaches of France for the 40th anniversary of D-Day. D-Day... that was way back there around the time they held the Georgia primary...

New York Times Service

The Gadfly and the Genetic Engineers

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The flags are limp. The sun beats down and the damp is rising. Lawyers and lobbyists, the entire panoply of downtown D.C., head home, where the drinks are cool and the concerns bear no shadow of apocalypse.

Ten stories above the human traffic, considering ultimate disaster, sits Jeremy Rifkin. He is "worried as hell," he says, about biological warfare.

When is he not worried as hell? For seven years, he has written books — "Entropy" and "The Age of the Automobile" — and "AI-gene" are the latest — filed lawsuits and circulated petitions decrying the potential dangers of bioengineering, the newly found ability to manipulate the genetic composition of living things.

Three weeks ago he won a major decision from Judge John J. Sirica in the U.S. District Court in Washington, which prohibited federally funded open-air experiments with frost-inhibiting, genetically changed bacteria. While he was savoring this victory, the National Institutes of Health endorsed two more open-air tests of genetically engineered bacteria — this time by private companies with no federal ties.

Rifkin, who often professes just to "want to go home and take the kids out somewhere," was faced with planning yet another lawsuit. Rifkin, 39, lives with his wife, Donna Wulkin, who is a law professor at Antioch, and his two young stepchildren. Josh is partial to computers and Ranger Rick's Wildlife Camp. Annie aspires to be a roller-skating waitress.

He grew up in middle-class circumstances in Chicago's South Side, went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he was class president, and Tufts, where he got a master's degree in public policy. "The issue of Vietnam war crimes activated me," Rifkin says. "Had it not been for that, the way the issue grabbed me, I don't know what I'd be doing today. I could have gone a very normal route in my life; it's hard to say."

Rifkin's books have sold well in the United States, Europe and Japan, but instead of a permanent university position, he has elected to function as a national gadfly. Bioengineering has occupied most of his interest since the publication of "Who Should Play God?" in 1977.

"It's damn frustrating sometimes to talk to people about these issues," Rifkin says. "Even with people in Congress that are concerned and have some idea that this is important, you can see their eyes glaze over. People are so caught up in treading water. The future seems so, so far away. Washington is always cramming before the next fiscal year."

In recent months, Rifkin has called for an arms control impact statement on the Defense Department's request to conduct cloning experiments, and he has led the protest against a private company's attempt to patent the process of embryo transfer.

Then there is the anti-bio-war crusade. "In warfare, we've had two revolutions. First, we split the atom. And now we've split the gene. I think we're at the beginning of a new arms race, and we have a new term, the 'gene gap,' just like we had the missile gap."

Last year Rifkin's nonprofit Foundation on Economic Trends asked Congress to prohibit manipulation of human sex cells that regulate the transmission of inheritable traits. Rifkin lined up an extraordinarily diverse array of religious and scientific leaders to endorse that statement — a list that included, to the dismay of some, the Rev. Jerry Falwell, leader of the Moral Majority.

"This issue goes beyond standard left and right," Rifkin says. It was 31 years ago that a British biologist, Francis Crick, and his American protégé, James Watson, 25, sat down to lunch in a pub not far from their Cambridge University laboratory. According to Watson, Crick announced to "everyone within hearing distance that we had found the secret of life."

A Nobel Prize would follow, but such an honor did only partial justice to this discovery. Watson and Crick's precise chemical description of DNA — the double helix, the molecule of heredity — led the way to a biological revolution that reverberates in the halls of science, commerce, government and religion.

At bioengineering firms with futuristic tags like Biogen, Genentech, Genetics Institute, Cetus and Regeneron, scientists are building profits by experimenting with genetic material. A strand of DNA looks much like a twisted ladder, and for more than a decade scientists have been able to splice and, thus, reorganize the genetic composition of various organisms.

Cetus-Madison Inc. is one of the firms licensed by the National Institutes of Health to conduct a privately funded — thus, not covered by Judge Sirica's ruling — field test of an undisclosed microbe.

The work of these companies may lead to vaccines for herpes and hepatitis, cures for some forms of cancer and the elimination of Tay-Sachs disease, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and sickle-cell anemia. They are well on the way toward developing a cheap, effective clotting agent for hemophiliacs, mass-produced human insu-



Jeremy Rifkin

lin for diabetics and a series of growth hormones to breed bigger pigs, cows and even humans. In 1980, Genentech went public with a starting share price of \$35. Twenty minutes later the stock was \$89 and by the end of the day the two scientist-businessmen who started the company were worth, on paper, \$82 million each. Their net value has dipped somewhat and the gold-rush fever has calmed, but there is no disputing that a number of scientists and investors have become millionaires in the industry's infancy.

A decade ago, biologists began to consider some of the ethical questions: "Who should decide how such technology should be used?" "Should genetic engineering be used for cosmetic purposes?" "Would the elimination of some harmful genes lead to a vulnerability to other maladies in the future?"

To what extent should scientists be allowed to control human genes?

Wald was decidedly upset about finding himself on the same petition as Falwell. "Jeremy has a talent for creating strange bedfellows," says Wald.

Says Terri Goldberg, the committee's executive director: "I seem to spend more time answering questions about Jeremy Rifkin than I do about the issues. His lawsuit and some of his activities have been effective. He is brilliant at getting publicity and raising the question."

She concedes that he has captured the media eye, adding that "the problem comes when it seems like it's just Jeremy Rifkin versus the genetic engineering industry."

Rifkin usually ends up creating coalitions as he goes along. But they are often peculiar and transitory at best. He usually finds himself alone, beyond the academic world. He doesn't even have a popular, with its faith in common sense, to fall back on.

"The standard line is that if we just let the people decide, everything will be all right," Rifkin says. "I wish we could count on that."

Berlin Mayor, Karajan, Differ in Orchestra Role

Mayor Eberhard Diepgen of West Berlin has made an apparently unsuccessful attempt to end a dispute between Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, a city spokesman said.

Karajan, 76, met the mayor in Salzburg amid growing fears of a permanent rift between the conductor and the orchestra he has led for the last 30 years. Both men "showed interest in continuing cooperation but made differing proposals for removing the tensions between conductor and orchestra," the spokesman said. Diepgen went to the Austrian city to watch two Berlin Philharmonic concerts under conductors Lorin Maazel and Seiji Ozawa, both regarded as possible successors to Karajan if he leaves the orchestra. Last week Karajan canceled his Salzburg performance with the orchestra in an apparent protest against a decision not to renew the contract of the orchestra's manager, Peter Girth. The dispute dates from the provisional hiring last year of a woman, Sabine Meyer, who recently said she would not keep the post.

Saul Bellow, who won the 1976 Nobel Prize for literature, returned to his native town of Lachine, a suburb of Montreal, where the ceremony naming the library in his honor coincided with his 69th birthday. His family moved to Chicago when he was 9. The development of a new cancer drug and the advances made in understanding cancer genes and cancer viruses have earned four researchers a total of \$390,000 in prizes from the General Motors Cancer Research Foundation. The four are J. Michael Bishop and Harold Varmus of the University of California at San Francisco; Robert Gallo of the National Cancer Institute; and Barnett Rosenberg of Michigan State University.

The Paris-born actor Hervé Villechaze will settle a \$3-million lawsuit for a statement in the September issue of Hustler magazine noting that a 1980 cartoon was not intended as an attack on the 3-foot, 11-inch (1.2-meter) actor, the magazine's lawyer said. The Hustler cartoon portrayed his "Fantasy Island" TV character, Tatoo, "in a context of perversion and as a sexual deviant," the lawsuit alleged.

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